PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

TEN PAGES.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
"UNTOUCHED BY HAND."

No 54,891.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:— MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 12-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	......	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
18th "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
1910 1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
15th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th "	DELHI	8098	......	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th "	INDIA	7911	......	...
19th "	MANTUA	11000	......	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	......	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
* 23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	......	...
26th "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	11000	......	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951	......	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 588,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Dec. 1909.
Dca. BALDUINO	4,586	D. Maganzini	15th Jany. 1910.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 906*	Rs. 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class, Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Balduino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next:—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	...Rs. 500	Rs. 750
1st Class, Inside Cabin	...Rs. 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	...Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge. The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be :—1st Class, Rs. 703; and 2nd Class, Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Dec. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jany 1910
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Feb. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty [illegible] upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent [illegible] out-offices, and stabling, having ceiling-boards arranged [illegible] in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet [illegible] Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For [illegible] apply to [illegible] care of the Bombay Gazette.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 29th Nov.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 2nd Dec.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 3rd Dec.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 2nd Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on Monday 29th Nov. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,967 tons, sailing on or about the 4th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

27th November, 1909.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S. S. "Umsinga".	4,500	16th December, 1909.
S. S. "Umzumbi".	......	16th February, 1910.

For further particulars, apply to,

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	5th Dec, 1909
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	21st Dec. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C F. Osborne, R N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910,
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March "
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	26th " "
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April "
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May "
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	695
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

ENGAGE PASSAGES, SHIP AND CLEAR BAGGAGE, CARGO, ETC., FROM CUSTOMS, MEET PASSENGERS BY ALL INCOMING STEAMERS, TRANSPORTS AND AT RAILWAY STATIONS, TRANSACT GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR :—
CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD.
PICKFORDS, LD.
SUTTON & CO.
} LONDON.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Haigh Hall"	3069	Nov.-Dec.	Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singers Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec 1909
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan, 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X.	17th Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	5,528	Martin	9th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	3rd Dec. 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat.	31st Dec. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..........	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ...	...Gold	$3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ...	...Gold	$3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... ,,	1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

YULE-TIDE
EXHIBIT OF GIFTS
Select your Gifts at
.. MARCKS ..
and the task will become at once an absorbing occupation and a
REAL PLEASURE
whether you do it in person or through the post.
MARCKS'
IS AN
INDIAN PALACE
OF
JEWELLERY PRESENTS
The finest, the most Beautiful and Largest display in Western India.

PLEASE NOTE!
WE COMPETE FOR
QUALITY AND STYLE,
NOT PRICE.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
Watch and clock Makers, Jewellers, Silversmiths and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FURNITURE.

Choice selection, replete with latest Home Novelties.

SHERATON,
CHIPPENDALE
& FRENCH FURNITURE.
} OUR SPECIALITY.

Large choice of Brocades, Tapestries, Cretonnes, etc.
Axiniouster, Brussels and Indian Carpets,
Linoleums, Table Linen, etc., etc.
Painting and House Decorations Artistically executed.

ART CATALOGUE FREE.
SAMPLES OF HIGH CLASS CRETONNES AND TAPESTRIES ON APPLICATION

For Special Designs, Estimates and other particulars please apply to—

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
75, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address :—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards,
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND
ANTIMALARIC RANA,
INCOMPARABLE SPECIFIC AGAINST MALARIAL FEVERS,
AS A SURE GUARANTEED CURE.
PREPARED
By the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of BARI (ITALY).

The only preparation of the kind taken in consideration of the recent International Exhibition of Milan, and awarded with a Silver Medal.

Adopted also by the Ministry for foreign affairs for the use of the medical ambulatories attached to the Royal Italian Schools in foreign countries.

It combats rapidly and radically malarial fevers of every kind and in every stage, whether acute, chronic or convalescent and is a first rate preservative for persons who are obliged to live in unhealthy districts.

By its being continually used, even after cure, it becomes an excellent reconstituent of the strength, of indisputable efficacy, and exempt from any inconvenience.

It is agreeable to the taste, easy of assimilation, and perfectly tolerated.

Taken as a preservative by persons living in unhealthy places, and as a strengthner, one tablespoonful is sufficient for adults, half for children, and one teaspoonful for little children.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

WHAT more welcome Present is there than a hundred or a couple of hundred of **Choice Indian Cigars** for the above occassions?

These can be selected from the following through rates list, which includes Cost, Duty, and Postage with Guarantee for free Delivery at the addressee's Door :—

	Per 100	Per 50
Light of Asia No. 1 ...	Rs. 17-0	9-4
B. Bouquets, No. 1 ...	Rs. 16-8	9-0
Dindigul Pearls 4½" ...	Rs. 16-8	9-0
Dindigul Bouquets ...	Rs. 15-0	8-4
Dindigul Pride ...	Rs. 14-0	7-8
Kimberlies, 4½" ...	Rs. 16-8	9-0
Dindigul Torches ...	Rs. 14-8	8-0
U. S. Planters S. F. ...	Rs. 15-0	8-4
U. S. do. No. 1 Plain.	Rs. 13-0	...
U. S. do. No. 2 do.	Rs. 12-4	...

☞ Rates of other brands Posted per return on application.

Up-country orders must be accompanied with remittances to Prevent Disappointment and unnecessary delay.

D. MERWAN & CO., 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. BHAV BUDAJEE THAKUR & KASHINATH BHAV THAKUR and VASANT BHAV THAKUR Minors by their father and natural guardian the said BHAV BUDAJI THAKUR, have contrated to SELL to our clients the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 14K Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of FAZUNDARI land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Parel, Bhoiwadi, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 251 square yards, or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under F Ward No. 1248, Street No. 122, and bearing Collector's New Survey No. A/22 and B/22 and bounded as follows, i.e. on or towards the East by the property of Phillip Gaspur Souza, on or towards the West by the Bhoiwadi Road, on or towards the South by the property of Girdhar Lala and on or towards the North by the property of Rutton Pandu Patel.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1909.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Probate of the last Will and Testament with a codicil endorsed thereon of BHAGWANDAS NAROTAMDAS, late of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindoo, Landed proprietor, deceased.

1. BAI JAVERBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased Bhagwandas Narotumdas residing at Ridge Road, without the Fort.
2. KESHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Merchant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort.
3. NAGINDAS PRANJIWANDAS MEHTA, Merchant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort, and
4. GORDHUNDAS VITHALDAS, Medical Student, residing at Ridge Road, without the Fort. All of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindus four of the executors named in the said will and codicil. ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this tenth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL,
The 10th day of November, 1909.
Messrs. PESTANJI RUSTIM KOLA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SAL LOG TIMBER, ETC.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Wednesday, the 8th day of December, 1909, for the supply of :—

250 Tons of sal logs 20ft. and up, with centre girth of not less than 80 inches and cubical capacity of 65 cubic feet. 20 Tons of Oregon pine planks in lengths of 19ft. and up by 12in. by 2in. 30 Tons of teak lining boards in lengths of 12ft. and up by 5in. by 3-4in. 20 Tons of teak roof boards in lengths of 12ft. and up by 5in. by 5-8in.	Delivered at the Company's Workshops at Parel.
250 Tons of sal logs 20ft. and up, with centre girth of not less than 80 inches and cubical capacity of 65 cubic feet.	Delivered at the Company's Workshops at Jhansi.

of the best quality for "immediate delivery" at the respective places as indicated above. Tenders must be accompanied by specifications.

2. Tenderers to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, but reserves to himself the right to accept any one or more items from a tender without reference to the other item or items on the same tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 23rd November, 1909.

RAILWAY BOARD.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of one lakh SLEEPERS for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the total number to be delivered by the 15th March 1910 at latest.

The sleepers should be nine feet six inches long ten inches wide, and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian Sal—Deodar or Burmese Pynkade. Western Australian—Hill-Grown Jarrah. New South Wales—Mixed Harwoods. Tasmanian—Mixed Harwoods. Queensland—Mixed Harwoods. Java Teak.	Varieties and their percentages to be clearly specified.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers offered of each kind of timber (when more than one kind is offered), and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

The Australian, Tasmanian, and Java Teak sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta. Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and the prices quoted must include cost of spreading for inspection and delivery into trucks at these stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the quantities to be delivered at each station should be definitely stated in the tender.

Tenders should be filled in and submitted to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Calcutta, by noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's NAME and ADDRESS and should be SUPERSCRIBED IN RED INK "Tenders for sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway." Unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of tender and specification can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders provided a BONA FIDE tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the contract agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security should be sent WITH THE TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.

Calcutta, the 17th November 1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY are prepared to receive Tenders for the construction of a MASONRY DAM and other works in connection with a scheme for the supply of water to their Kalyan Station yard.

Tenders to be submitted to the Engineer-in-Charge, Bombay Works Division, G. I. P. Railway, before noon on MONDAY, December the 13th, 1909.

The specification, Plans and full particulars can be seen at the Works Division Offices, G. I. P. Railway, Matunga, on any day except Sundays between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 5-30 P.M. (Standard Time).

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. BHAISHANKER NANABHOY GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA and VALUBDAS SHIVJI, all of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, the present Trustees of the Indenture of Trust, dated the 18th day of December, 1901, and made between THAKER DAYAL BHIMJI of the one part and the said THAKER DAYAL BHIMJI and BAI COOVERBAI, wife of the said Thaker Dayal Bhimji of the other part have contracted to SELL to our client MOWJEE WAILJEE :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate at Dariasthan Road and De Souza Street (Passage Vadni Gadi in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring ninety-nine and two-ninths square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 608, New No. 6268, Old Survey No. 961, and New Survey No. 2244, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Dariasthan Road, on or towards the West by the Doongri called De Souza Street, on or towards the north by the property of Thaker Morarji Moolji, and on or towards the south by the property of Thaker Dayal Bhimji and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under Ward B. No. 1700, Street Nos. 14-16-31-1.

All persons having any claims against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 14, K Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1909.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1909.

NO. 78.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884 (VI of 1884), is published as required by section 69 of the said Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor in Council on or after the 3rd day of January 1910.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be sent to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, by any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 50 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884 (VI of 1884), and in supersession of the rules published in Government Notification in the Marine Department No. 125, dated the 16th December 1891, the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to make the following rules for the protection of inland steam-vessels from danger by explosion or fire :—

RULES.

Conditions on which dangerous goods may be carried on an inland steam-vessel.

1. Dangerous goods may be carried on board an inland steam-vessel on and subject to the following conditions.

(a) It shall be the duty of the master of every inland steam-vessel to keep a copy of sections 48 and 49 of the Act posted up in some prominent place therein.

(b) No person shall bring on board or remove from an inland steam-vessel any dangerous goods between sunset and sunrise;

provided that petroleum may be brought on board or removed from an inland steam-vessel between sunset and sunrise when electric light is exclusively used.

(c) Every person bringing on board any dangerous goods shall, if so required by the master or any officer of the vessel, deliver up the same to the master of the vessel for safe custody.

(d) No master of an inland steam-vessel shall allow any dangerous goods to be carried on board thereof except in a separate compartment provided for the storage thereof and rendered inaccessible during the voyage to the crew and passengers.

(e) No person shall kindle or use any fire and no master or officer of an inland steam-vessel shall permit any fire to be kindled or used on any flat or steam-vessel while any dangerous goods are being taken in or discharged.

(f) No master of an inland steam-vessel employed as a coasting vessel shall allow dangerous goods of the following descriptions to be carried on board thereof in excess of the quantities hereinbelow specified, that is to say :

(1) Explosives as defined in section 4, sub-section (1), clauses (a) and (b) of the Indian Explosives Act, 1894.	The quantities allowed in the case of a boat whilst carrying or plying for public passengers by Rule 12 of the rules to regulate the Transport and Importation of Explosives published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 4555-4, dated the 31st May, 1907.
(2) Petroleum as defined in section 2, clause (a) of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899...	5,000 gallons.
(3) Sulphuric Acid...	500 gallons.

(g) As regards explosives and petroleum all the provisions of Rule 12 of the rules to regulate the Transport and Importation of Explosives aforesaid and of Rule 14 of Part III of the Rules for the Importation, Possession and Transport of Petroleum in the Bombay Presidency published in Government Notification in the General Department, No. 2572, dated the 18th May 1909, shall apply respectively to explosives and petroleum carried on an inland steam-vessel employed as a coasting-vessel.

Protection of cargo from danger by fire.

2. Before an inland steam-vessel proceeds on a voyage it shall be the duty of the master and of every officer thereof to have its cargo, and the cargo of any flat which it is intended to tow, safely stowed away, hay or other inflammable material being properly covered with tarpaulins or other sufficient protection.

Provisions as to use of lights.

3. No person shall use a naked light of any description in the hold or on the cargo deck of any inland steam-vessel. No person shall so use a closed light, except under the direction and supervision of an officer of the vessel.

Provisions as to fires.

4. No person shall make or use any fire on board an inland steam-vessel, and no master or officer of any such vessel shall permit the making or use of fire thereon, except in galleys or in regularly constructed fire-places.

Apparatus for extinguishing fires.

5. (1) The owner of every inland steam-vessel shall provide and the master shall keep in efficient condition on board thereof the following apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fires :

(a) Hose sufficient to reach from the engines of the vessel to her stern and taffrail.

(b) Fire-buckets in the proportion of not less than one for each of the crew.

(2) No master of an inland steam-vessel shall proceed on a voyage, unless the apparatus required by this rule is on board in efficient working order and in a position available for immediate use.

Officer to have charge of fire-engines.

6. The master of every inland steam-vessel shall place an officer in charge of the fire-engines thereof. Such officer shall see that the fire-engines are always ready for immediate use.

Assignment of duties in case of fire.

7. It shall be the duty of the master of every inland steam-vessel to assign to each of the officers and crew a station to take up in case of fire and the duties each is in such contingency to perform.

Punishment for breach of these rules.

8. Any person committing a breach of any the foregoing rules shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

9. The provisions of Rule 1 regarding the delivery of dangerous goods to the Master of a vessel for safe custody and the carriage of dangerous goods in a suitably constructed storage compartment shall not apply in the case of explosives carried in the form of samples and in charge of an Inspector of Explosives.

By order of His Excellency the
Honourable the Governor in Council,

L. ROBERTSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, AT 9-30 P.M.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY.

SIGNOR SCRINZI'S CONCERT.

TO START A FUND FOR A NEW ORGAN IN THE CHURCH OF ST. ANNE'S, MAZAGON.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Grand March..."Pomp and Circumstance" ....Elgar.
HIS EXCELLENCY'S BAND.

2 Song............"'Twas April"............Nevin.
Miss HETTIE MURET.

3 Pianoforte Solo..."Polonaise in A flat"...Chopin.
SIGNOR SCRINZI.

4 Motett............"Super flumina Babilonis" ....Palestrina.
St. ANNE'S CHOIR.

5 Tenor Cor. Solo ..."Serenade"......E. R. Bull.
Mr. A. RHENIUS.

6 Adagio, Allegro Assai, Minuetto ...Haydn. (from "Symphony in D")
HIS EXCELLENCY'S BAND.

PART II.

7 Grand Selection ...."Lohengrin" ....Wagner.
HIS EXCELLENCY'S BAND.

8 Song ...."A Sergeant of the Line"............W. H. Squire,
Mr. GEORGE F. HILL.

9 Part Song ......"The Lark" ....Mendelssohn.
St. ANNE'S CHOIR.

10 Violin Solo......"Ave Maria"..........Schubert-Wilhelmy.
Mr. A. SCHMUCK.

11 Song............ "A Summer Night"...Goring-Thomas.
Miss HETTIE MURET.

12 Pianoforte Solo..."Vision" ....Liszt.
SIGNOR SCRINZI.

By kind permission of H. E. the GOVERNOR, H. E.'s Band will play under the direction of Edward Behr.

RESERVE SEATS .... Rs. 5 and 3.
ADMISSION .... Re. 1.

PLAN AND TICKETS AT ROSE & Co.'s.

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EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

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ANOTHER ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
OUR STAR PICTURE.
"THE BANK NOTE."

A fine Dramatic Film acted with intense feeling and sympathy by some of the finest Artistes in Paris.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY,
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Saturday Special late show, 11-15 to 12-15 p. m.
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Next Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder.

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A
GRAND BENEFIT NIGHT
will be given shortly to the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION
Under the distinguished patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY MINTO
and
H. E. SIR GEORGE CLARKE,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
WATCH FOR THE DATE.

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PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 A.M.
Admission and Skates, 8 annas.

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BAND in attendance.
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BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS
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- STEEL TEES
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AQUILA TONIC.

(Bases : Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain ; vitalizes the systems ; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."

MASTER BUILDER
of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English stylelocated in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 559, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, daily corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad, Deccan.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
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Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
" " " Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
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Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, ETC.

Under the instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Prince's and Victoria Docks :

A lot of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the property belonging to the Tricumdas Mill Co. Ltd. (in Liquidation).

Sale of the Mill premises, Engines, Boilers, Machinery, plants, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Official Liquidator and pursuant to the authority in that behalf granted to him by an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay and with the concurrence of and in consultation with the Mortgages Rajah Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th November, at 5 o'clock (S.T.) put up the above mill premises and property for sale by Public Auction at the office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

The property to be sold comprises the following :—

Ten pieces of forest freehold land admeasuring 37,327 square yds. or thereabouts situate at Ferguson Road, Worli, the Mill buildings, engines and boiler house, with out-buildings erected and standing on the said pieces of land, and cotton in process of manufacture on the machinery of the Mill.

One horizontal compound condensing 1,600 H. P. Steam Engine, 4 Steam Boilers, Donkey pumps with the Mill gearing attached to the engine.

Machines and fittings in the Machanic shop.
Machinery in the Blow room.
Machinery in the Spinning Department.
Machinery in the Carding Department.
Presses and Machinery in the Baling Department.

Accessories as follows :—Bale breaking machine, grinding apparatus, wrapping tackles, bundling Machine and other scales, bobbins, skewers, beltings, etc., etc. and electric light and sprinkle instalments

The Mill works 45,408 spindles, out of which 29,256 are mules and 16,152 ring spindles.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made either to Messrs. Payne & Co, Attorneys to the Official Liquidator at their office, Esplanade Road or to R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Official Liquidator, at the High Court Building or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE collection of Old Chinese porcelain and curios, vases, screens, etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 2nd and FRIDAY, the 3rd December, at Forbes Street, below Messrs. David Sassoon's office and opposite the Watson's Hotel in the shop latly vacated by Messrs. Leach and Weborny, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction the following very valuable collection of old Chinese porcelain and curios such as fine specimens of Ming, Kanghi Yung Ching, Kien Loug, Kea King and Tao Kwang in fine colours such as vases, bowls, plates also blue and white, powdered blue Sang de Boeuf yellow, green, etc.

Fine colour Yung Ching porcelain garden seats, etc.

Jade stones, quaint rice bowls, teapots, old porcelain table screens.

Several finely engraved brass screens in carved wooden frames.

Gold inlaid Incense burners, brass vases, snuff bottles and Joses. Also a selection of Tientsin carpets and rugs (assorted sizes).

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS at Carnac Bridge Road, opposite Crawford Market, and at Prince's Street, opposite Sir Mangaldas Cloth Market and near Shaikh Memon Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on plot No. 103, Carnac Bridge Road, opposite Crawford Market for a term of 999 years :—

Plot No.	Area.	Plot No.	Area.
70	308 sq. yds	120	742 sq. yds.
103	702 "	121	771 "
105	415 "	...	...

Shops will be allowed on all these plots. For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease and plan of the sites, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th November, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF the Right of the Temporary Occupation of the Vacant Land.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th December, 1909, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the right of the temporary occupation of the following Vacant land :

Plots Nos. 13A, 14A, 15A, 16A, 17A, 18A, 21A. Junction of Sandhurst Road, and Nishanpada Road.

Plot Nos. 19A, 20A, 24A, 25A, Samuel Street, and Doongri Street.

Full particulars, Auction conditions, and plans of the plots can be seen at the Trust Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or at the office of the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed goods, Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of wheat, sweeping grain, juwari, bale of twist, bundle of luggage, bags of cotton seed, bales of hemp, tent and poles, cases of carbide, case of acid, gram, dall, blankets, bags of rice, bangles, iron roller, wooden pieces, ghee, bundles of pressing cotton, case of tea, bundles of bagging, iron bars, iron sheets, bundles of leather, bags of luggage, bags of toor, heaps of sweeping grain, lot of old records and other miscellaneous articles.

Auction Sale of Valuable Landed Properties at Jai Road, Doongry Road, and at Chinch Bunder Thir Row.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 4th December, 1909, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), on the premises, under instructions of Messrs. Hiralal and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, Mr. Jiwanbhai Jagannath, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Rahmanbhai Assur Lalji, and Sukinabai, his wife, pursuant to the power of sale vested in the deeds of mortgage and farther charge, dated the 5th November 1904 and 5th December 1906, respectively, the undermentioned landed properties.

All those two pieces or parcels of Farzandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jail Road, otherwise known as Doongri Road and at Chinch Bunder third row, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes and Rates under B. Ward No. 3074, Street No. 710-712, Doongri, and under B. Ward No. 3441, Street No. 26, Jail Road, south and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the aforesaid Jail Road, or Doongri Street, on or towards the west by a footpath, on or towards the north by houses of Messrs. Maneckji Nowrojee Seth, and Nusserwanji Dorabjee and on or towards the south by a Hindu temple.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messers. Hiralal and Co., Solicitors, at their office, No. 24 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th November, 1909.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balances made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, teapoys, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chiffoniers, almirah, cupboards, iron safes, large Indian carpet, Cottage piano.

3 Pairs fancy English palm jardinieres with brass pots.

25 fancy new timepieces, watches and 15 days' clocks.

1 Chinese engraved silver tea set in 3 pieces.

1 Old China vase in carved stand.

1 parcel of 2800 Warsaw's Imperial Beauty Cigarettes.

1 D. B. B. L. 577 Express rifle by T. Bland and Sons, with 72 loaded cartridges and loading implements with case No. 13422.

1 D. B. B. L. 12 Bore Hammer Shot Gun No. 29115 with case.

By order of M CONWAY, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 695 of 1908 (Goolam Miya Shah Mahomed Patel and another vs. Hosein Miya Chand Mahomed and others), 1 pair gold sankals for ears, 9 gold ear ornaments called palkas, small piece of gold, Silver todas, Janjars, foot todas, etc.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, the effects of the late Ainala Malaya Ramaya, such as teak wardrobe, cotton, clothes, copper and brass pots, box mattress, etc.

At 3 p. m.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred Vis-a-vis.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed properties at Chandanwadi, Ropa Lane (House and Stable) near Chira Bazar, and at the Village of Chakala near Andheri, next to Mr. J. J. Modi's Bungalow.

Under instructions from and by the order of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Ardesir Pestonji Nanavati and with the consent and concurrence of the Mortgagee Mr. Nowroji Sorabji Bansha, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on the undermentioned days, sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction. The first and second properties at Chandanwadi will be sold on the premises and the third which is at Andheri will be sold at the Auction Rooms of the undersigned.

Lot No. 1 Chandanwadi House.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December 1909 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the Premises.

Description.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate on the eastern side of Chandanwady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old No. 580, New No. 2774, Old Survey No. 69, and New Survey No. 8217, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, belonging to the house of Sorabji Thoothi, on the west by the public road called Chandanwadi Lane, on the north by the property of Maneckji Vazifdar, and on the south by the property of Hormasji Nowroji Vesuna and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 3235, and Street No. 5, and which said premises are of the pension and tax tenure and are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.

Lot No. 2 Chandanwadi Stable.

On WEDNESDAY the 1st day of December 1909 at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

Description :—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Chandanwady with a Stable standing thereon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-five square yards, be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by a passage, on the west by the property of Rustomji Dosabhoy Seth, on the north by the property of the late Muncherji Jamsetji Wadia and on the south by the property of the late Bomanji Hormasji Wadia and which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 3243, Street No. 13, Chandanwady and are in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Lot No. 3 Andheri Land.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1909. at 5 p. m. (S. T.), at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, in Fort.

Description:—All those two several vacant pieces or parcels of Government land adjoining one another, situate, lying and being in the Village of Chakala, in the Salsette Taluka, of the Thana District, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Thana, as follows :

Name of Field.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area.	Assessment
Navealicabhat.	78	0	32	1-11
"	77	6	4¼	0-8
Gunthas		...	36¼	Rs. 2-3 as.

and both pieces together by recent admeasurement are found to ad neasure 5965 square yards or thereabouts and are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Coorla Sion Road, on or towards the South partly by the property of Juran Maryan Ghosal and partly by the property of Edulji Bhikaji Patel, on or towards the East by the property of Sorabji Barjorji and on or towards the West partly by the property of Sorabji Bhikhaji and partly by the property of Antor Francis Ghosal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Pestonji Rustim Kola and Co., Attorneys for R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Ardesir Pestonji Nanavati at No. 79 Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 13th December at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the effects of the late Mr. J. M. Mason, consisting of a few articles of furnitures, cotton and woollen wearing apparels, binoculars, books, leather bags and boxes, utensils, old revolvers, swords, old guns, and other sundries.

Also re-late Miss A. L. M. Ralph such as books, pictures, gold ring, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th November, 1909.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS
Messrs. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Rs. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Twice a week.—Two insertions. Rs. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

FOR SALE.

8 AUSTRALIAN-made TOTALISATORS for 10 horses, each, size: 6ft. 5in. by 3ft. 5in. by 13in. ; size of dials, 6 in ; size of figures 2in.; in black wood frame varnished, and on the top of each there is a small frame containing 4 dials, showing total number of tickets sold on each machine. These machines are worked with handles at the back, each machine indicates number up to 999, the total on the top indicates 9999 ; there are also 10 dials to show the number of horses running ; all dials require setting up to 0 after each race. Originally cost £180 each.

2. THREE INDIAN-made TOTALISATORS, made by Messrs. Jas. Murray & Co., Calcutta; size: length 5ft. by 5ft. by 5in.; wide size of figure 2in. for 15 horses on teak-wood frame. These machines are worked with handles at the front and each machine indicates number of tickets sold viz. 999. All dials require setting up to 0 after each race. Originally cost Rs. 1,100-each.

Intending purchasers should apply quoting prices to the undersigned to reach him not later than 28th February 1910.

J. HUTCHISON,
Secretary,
Calcutta Turf Club.
P. O. Box 162, Calcutta.

WHENEVER YOU SEE A MOTOR CAR

YOU INVARIABLY NOTE THAT IT IS LUBRICATED
WITH "CHALLENGE" MOTOR OIL.

Motorists all over the world appreciate the most eliable qualities of this famous Motor Lubricant.

ONCE USED ALWAYS USED.

Prices and full Particulars on Application.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY.
York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
WHOLESALE AGENTS :—
SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

ASSISTANT MANAGER WANTED for Printing Press (News and Jobbing). None but experienced thoroughly practical man and capable estimater need apply. Address Box No. 333, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire,

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

FOR SALE.

TO PUBLISHERS.—FOR SALE COPYRIGHT and STANDING MATTER of old Established Indian Railway Guide. Offers.—Address Box No. 985, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 330,000

HEAD OFFICE :
42, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), MADRAS, [illegible], KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... " 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien
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Osaka
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San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
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LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)...................Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memorial Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 3 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

FRANCE—November 5, at Motihari, Champaran, the wife of W. A. France, of a son.

O'BRIEN—November 21, at Dera Ghazi Khan, the wife of Major A. J. O'Brien, G. I. E., of a son.

THOMPSON—November 24, at Bangalore, to the Rev. E. W. and Mrs. Thompson, a son.

WILSON—November 22, Dharmsala, Punjab, to Captain and Mrs. N. Methven Wilson, Indian Medical Service, a son.

MARRIAGE.

SHUNKER—TRUTWEIN—November 24, at "Ebenezer" Baptist Chapel, Bangalore, by the Rev. Arthur Slater, William Harold Douglas Shunker, son of Lieut. R. Shunker, to Dorothy Muriel, daughter of Surgeon-Capt. E. Tratwein (Retired).

DEATH.

SAND—November 19, at Bangalore, Mary Isabella, relict of the late John Sand, in her 79th year.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Criminal Sessions, High Court.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.
Sale of the Tricumdas Mills, Oriental Buildings, 5 p.m.
Balloting at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the election of a Member of the New Legislative Council, 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Concert in the Town Hall to start a fund for a new organ for the St. Anne's Church, Mazagon, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph performances, near the Municipal Office, at 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m. respectively.

Maxim: "Economie est tout profit" ("Economy and profit are synonymous terms.")—French Proverb.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this Monday morning the 29th instant at 11-30 o'clock.

Arrival of a Native Chief.—H. H. the Maharaja of Vizianagram arrived in Bombay on Saturday and is putting up at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

A Candidate for the Enlarged Council.—We learn that Khan Bahadur Major Khumbatta, of the Poona Volunteer Rifles, has come forward as a candidate for the enlarged Bombay Council from the Deccan division.

The Dewan of Baroda.—Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, the Dewan of Baroda, is reported to be seriously ill in that city. His illness has caused the gravest anxiety.

Stabbing Case.—Last night a Hindoo woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state, suffering with a severe wound in her abdomen and other injuries on her body, alleged to be inflicted by a Camatee.

The Member of India Council in Bombay.—The Hon. Mr. K. G. Gupta, member of the India Council, arrived in Bombay on Friday by the mail steamer "Arcadia," and is at present staying at Government House as a guest of His Excellency the Governor. A tea party was given in his honour at the Asian Club on Saturday evening.

The Parsi General Hospital.—The construction of Mr. Bomonji Dinshah Petit's Parsi General Hospital is being pushed on with vigour, but it will not be quite ready for opening in January next, as was expected. The opening ceremony is therefore intended to be performed on the next Jamshedi Naoroz holiday, the 21st March, by His Excellency the Governor.

The Late Mr. Justice Telang.—The Hindu Union Club yesterday, in the hall of the house of the late Mr. K. B. Telang, Kandewadi, observed the anniversary of the death of Mr. Justice Telang, Vedashastri Kanhere Shastri delivered a sermon suitable to the occasion.

Fatal Burns.—Rahimabai, a Mahomedan woman, aged 30, residing in Chowky Mohella, poured some kerosine oil in a sigree and lighted it with a match, when the kerosine oil flared up and her saree caught fire. She was extensively burnt and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died on Saturday.

Death of a Native Dramatist.—The death is announced of Mr. Dyeshanker Vussonji, which took place in Bombay on Saturday afternoon. He was the founder of the Gujerati Natak Mandali and spared no labour or expense in improving its status. Out of respect to his memory the performance of the play of "Navalsha-Hirji," which was to be given on Saturday evening, was postponed.

Reward to a Station-master.—Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji presided at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in a bungalow near the G. I. P. Railway Dadar station, when a purse was presented to Mr. Hari Babu Sayer, station-master at Dadar in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. It was said that during a period of thirty years Mr. Hari Babu had been unremitting in his efforts as such stationmaster to look to the convenience and comfort of all railway passengers.

Accidental Death.—Sunaram Harri, a Hindu, aged 30, was engaged in painting the ceiling in the roving department in the Islam Mill on Friday, when he fell from the scaffolding and was seriously injured. He was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Saturday morning. Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Address to the Navab of Junagadh.—Last evening an address was presented to His Highness the Navab of Junagadh by the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, in the Anjuman Hall, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim being called to the Chair. His Highness having replied through Mr. Mirza Abas Ali Baig, the Dewan, declared his Highness' wish to establish a monthly scholorship of Rs. 12.

Band at the Esplanade Bandstand.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel H. R. Mead and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day:—

March	Pomp and Circumstance No. 1	Elgar
Overture	Leocadie	Monckton
Selection	The Arcadians	Monckton
Valse	Vision of Salome	Joyce
Intermezzo	Irrawady	Belford
Two-Steps	Amina	Grey

The Shikarpur Horse and Cattle Show will be held on the 26th of January and following days. The Larkana Mule show is fixed for the 10th and 11th of December, exhibits to be at Larkhana by the evening of the 9th December.

On his return from leave Captain H. H. G. Knapp, M.D., I.M.S., is appointed Supdt., Insein Jail, in place of Lieut F. C. Fraser, M.D.I.M.S., whose services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment in the Jail Department.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

MURDERING HIS WIFE.

IMPERATOR VS. BALA KRISHNA DEMBRE.

For the Crown: the Government Pleader.
For the Accused: Mr. G. R. Agasker.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Palmer, Acting Sessions Judge of Satara, who in October last convicted Bala Krishna Dembre of murdering his wife, named Anu, aged 14, and sentenced him to death. It appeared that the offence was brought to light by Bala himself who went into his village and reported that he had killed his wife in a field of chillies. Two persons went to the spot and found the woman Anu's corpse lying there. They then took the accused back to the village and tied him to a pillar in a temple. An investigation was made by the police, who sent the corpse of the murdered woman to a dispensary and the accused to the Second Class Magistrate at Vaduj to have his confession recorded. The reason for the murder was stated by the prisoner, to be his wife's refusal to live with him. There appeared also to have been a dispute between the prisoner and his father-in-law about land. The Sessions Judge said that it was clear that accepting the prisoner's account of what took place, Anu's refusal to live with him was not such grave and sudden provocation as to reduce his offence from murder to culpable homicide. The murdered girl's only fault, according to the prisoner, was that she refused to live with him. It was not desirable to encourage the idea that a wife was a mere chattle to be maltreated or murdered at pleasure. Both assessors found the accused guilty of murder and the Sessions Judge agreeing with them sentenced him as stated above.

Their Lordships confirmed the death sentence and dismissed the appeal.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

A RASH ACT.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Walshe charged Dossa Haji, a victoria driver, with causing the death of one Celestine Lobo by a rash and nigligent act. The case for the prosecution was that on the 16th instant in the morning, the accused was driving his carriage at a fast pace along Princess Street. He gave no warning to the people on the road, with the result that three persons, Celestine Lobo, Pedro Fernandes, and Vincent Lobo, who were walking along the road, were knocked down. Celetine and Pedro received injuries which necessitated their removal to the G. T. Hospital, where the former succumbed to his injuries the same day. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that his horse shied at the sound of a falling beam and in spite of all his efforts he could not stop it.

His Worship in disposing of the case said that as there were no eye-witnesses who saw the carriage before the accident occurred, there was nothing to show that the horse did not bolt. At the same time His Worship thought that the accused did not give proper warning. He, therefore, convicted the accused and sentenced him to fourteen days' simple imprisonment.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

A MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.

Mr. Britto, Deputy Health officer of the Bombay Municipality, charged one Vajir Mahomed, a Mahomedan, with importing into Bombay flesh of an animal slaughtered at a place not licensed under the Municipal Act. It appeared from evidence that on the 17th July last, the accused was arrested while bringing from Koorla 100lbs. of meat. As the accused had a number of previous convictions, he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

ANTONIO DE SOUZA SCHOOL.

Annual Prize-Distribution.

The Annual prize distribution of the Antonio De Souza School, Mazagon, Bombay, took place on Saturday afternoon, in the compound of the Gloria Church. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar presided, and there was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present.

A very interesting programme of recitations and dialogues was gone through, after which Father M. Dess, Head Master of the school, read the report, which showed that the number of pupils on the roll was steadily increasing.

The Chairman then gave away the prizes. In addressing the meeting he said that to the grown-up among them the day's function might appear one of a trifling character, but if they examined it in its true aspect they would find that the dialogues and recitations provided instructive lessons of life for them. For those, who had to work for their daily bread and draw prizes or lose them in the great school of life, it was very instructive to come in contact with innocent school children. It was a great pleasure of life to be child-like in their faith, their ambition and their achievements. Speaking for himself he would say that school-life or child-life had a great attraction for him, and he should like to return to child-life. School-life and child-life at home prepared them for the battles of the wider school of life and taught them how to acquit themselves in that sphere. It had given him great pleasure to see this School flourishing. The acting Lord Bishop in a conversation with him had told him that the Christian Community was not in as prosperous a condition as it was before. But they need not lose heart. If they encouraged educational movements, not cramming the minds of the pupils, but forming their character and inculcating in their minds habits of rectitude and honesty, they might be sure that the money, which they would spend would not be money thrown away, and they would find in the near future many Antonio De Souzas among their community. The Christiancommunity was not wanting in intelligence. This school was conducted by clerical workers and it was they who knew best how to encourage habits of method and discipline. When he was at the St. Mary's School what he learnt more than anywhere else was to be methodical and obedient and to attend to his duty with faith in God. Although he was not a Christian in the sense in which the term was interpreted, he carried, while at the St. Mary's School, a prize for proficiency in Bible study. He asked the children not to neglect the Bible. He concluded by congratulating the school-masters on the good work done by them and wishing the school greater prosperity in the future.

On the motion of Father L. C. Pera, Principal of the school, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, which terminated the proceedings.

The following gentlemen have recently been appointed to the Indian Civil Service and have been posted as follows:—Bengal, Messrs. E. H. Johnston, F. W. Robertson, A. P. Middleton, S. Kilingenstein, A. B. Duncan, E. Milsom, and H. W. William's; Eastern Bengal and Assam, Messrs. C. G. G. Helme, L. Sworn. W. H. Thomasson, N. F. Peck, W. J. Arbuthnot, T. F. Quinlan, and T. H. Hutton; United Provinces, Messrs. J. N. G. Johnson, J. L. Sathe, C. Wright, J. H. Darwin, T. Sloan, H. J. Collister, C. F. Wood, H. Ruttledge, B. J. K. Hallowes, and K. A. H. Sams: Central Provinces, Messrs. A. B. Knowles, G. P. Burton, N. J. Roughton, and J. F. Woodward; Burma, Messrs. B. W. Swithinbank, A. R. Morris, O. M. Rees, P. C. Fogarty, F. H. Steavenson; and the Punjab, Messrs. R. R. Maconchie, G. C. Hilton, E. Sheepshandks, A. J. Clark, and A. A. L. Roberts.

BOMBAY PATHARE PRABHUS.

Exhibition of Arts and Industry.

Yesterday, Mr. G. K. Gokhale performed the opening ceremony of the Bombay Pathare Prabhu Art and Industrial Exhibition at the Chanda Ramji Girls' High School, Girgaum. There was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present, including Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Mr. R. Vincent, Mr. G. Rao, Dr. Trilokeker, and others.

The Exhibition was divided into Photography, Needlework, Embroidery, Art, Fancy Work, Cabinet Work, and Glass Decoration Sections. About 1,600 exhibits were on view, 850 of which were sent in by girls and 750 by boys of the Pathare Prabhu community. The excellence of the majority of exhibits showed the progress made by the community in arts and industries and the exhibits evoked the admiration of all present.

Dr. Trilokeker, President of the Exhibition Committee, gave an account of the movement. The objects of the Exhibition were to encourage arts and industries among the community to bring together its members and to encourage the poor artists among them and bring their handiwork before the public. The speaker then detailed the progress made by the community in matters, educational. Fifty years ago they started literary education. The beginnings of industrial education were made about twelve years ago and the Exhibition was the result of those efforts. He then read a letter from Miss Dorothy Auckland, Miss Edith Crosthwaite, and Miss A. Mary R. Dobson, congratulating the organisers of the Exhibition on the success that had attended their efforts, stating that they had been interested in examining all the contributions sent to the Needlework Section which were highly creditable, expressing their surprise at finding so much excellent work, expecially in the painting on satin, embroidery and net-work, and asking if that was the result of the efforts of one community of Hindu ladies, what might be expected in the future from the women of India.

The Chairman addressing the meeting said that it was a remarkable fact that a community which only numbered 4,000 in Bombay could send in as many as 1,600 exhibits. It was an example which might well be followed by the other communities. A misunderstanding seemed to exist as to the view taken, by the Pathare Prabhu community, of life. It had been stated that the community as a whole was luxurious in the extreme. The fact was that this community took an optimistic view of life. The view of life taken generally by the Hindus was one of pessimism. The Pathare Prabhu community was one of the very few communities among the Hindus, who took a cheerful view of life, and who realised the fact that life was not necessarily drudgery and that it could be made a beauty and a joy worth living for. Therein lay the secret of the optimism of the Prabhus and their desire to develope the artistic side of their life, of which the Exhibition was the natural result. The Chairman concluded his remarks by declaring the Exhibition open. On the motion of Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, which terminated the proceedings.

The Exhibition will be kept open from Monday to Sunday next week between the hours of 6 and 10. Ladies 3 to 5 p.m.

PRIZE DAY AT BANDORA CONVENT.

On Saturday evening the hall of St. Joseph's Convent School was again crowded to witness another entertainment, and the distribution of prizes. The hall was gaily decorated, and the play, "The Roman Heroine" was again performed with great success. Misses Cahill, Downes, Bosarro and Hodgon did full justice to their parts. Every one present was animated with the sense of religious fervour and veneration, which was the characteristic feature of the drama.

After the performance Rev. Sister Barbara, who has been rendering a most unselfish service to the cause of education, read the report, which was a record of steady progress in every direction. The prizes were then distributed.

The good Sisters of the Convent School deserve to be congratulated on the success of their meritorious work, and deserve also every encouragement in their endeavours to help the hundreds of orphans who seek their protection from all parts of India. We remind all charitably disposed gentlemen that during the approaching hallowed season of Christmas, the protegees of the kind Sisters and the Bandora Convent should not be forgotten.

THE G. I. P. MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

The following is the Secretary's Report of the Technical Classes for the session 1908-09. Classes in three subjects were held during the cold weather months viz., Applied Mechanics or Mechanical Engineering, Machine Construction and Electricity.

Twenty-seven individual students enrolled themselves for the different lectures and the aggregate number attending totalled 49. 30 lectures were given and the total attendance were 800.

In addition to the above classes, an elementar, one for native boys anxious to learn English, was maintained and 30 lads availed themselves of it.

Examinations were held in April as follows:—In Drawing the examination was conducted by Mr. Herbert, Works Manager, Locomotive Department, and 11 students presented themselves, of these 4 passed and 3 secured prizes, viz., H. J. Pennock, 1st prize: G. L. Catle, 2nd prize; and D. Gomes, 3rd prize.

In Mechanical Engineering, Mr. Williams, Chief Draftsman, Locomotive Department, was the examiner, and of 8 students examined 3 passed and have prizes.—G. L. Catley, 1st prize; G. Gomes, 2nd prize; and H. B. Furtisher. 3rd prize.

In Electrical Engineering the students offering themselves were examined by Mr. Darby, Deputy Carriage and Wagon Superintendent and of 7 who sat, 4 passed and 3 took prizes:—D. Gomes, 1st prize; L. G. Orr, 2nd prize, and J. R. Goodsir, 3rd prize.

In addition to the above, the Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Sarjant, kindly offered a special prize for the best home work results, and this has been awarded to D. Gomes.

Further Mr. Bell, the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, offered a special prize for the best kept note books and sketches and this has been divided between D Gomes and J. R. Goodsir, both being considered of equal merit.

For the lads qualifying in the knowledge of English, four prizes have been awarded.—Gopal Yessoo, 1st paize, P. Fernandez, 2nd prize, P. Murzele, 3rd prize, and Gomba Hurry, 4th prize.

The work of conducting these classes largely fell on Mr. J. F. Lewis. Chief Draftsman, Carriage and Wagon Department, with the assistance of Mr. Leech.

In conclusion the Committee desires to express their gratitude to the Board of Directors for their interest and the Agent and Deputy Agent for their valuable assistance without which the results now reported could not have been attained.

CONCERNING EXHUMATIONS.

The following Press Note was issued on Saturday:—

With reference to the prohibition against the importation of human remains from India into Turkish territory, the Board of Health, Constantinople, have recently decided to permit such importation provided the following conditions are fulfilled:—

Death must have occurred at least three years before, and not have been due to plague or cholera. The remains must be placed in a leaden shell and wooden coffin, fulfilling all the conditions laid down in the Turkish "Reglement des Exhumations" of 1869. They must be accompanied by a certificate from the local municipal authority, certifying the date and cause of death and the fulfilment of the conditions just referred to; and this certificate must be vised by the sanitary authority of the port of departure and by the Turkish Consul in that port.

A Calcutta message says:—The most absorbing topic is the coming election; the candidates are numerous and contest will be keen in all constituencies, both in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. It is regrettable that some of the leading men are still keeping aloof, and another moderate leader, the Maharaja of Natore who had offered himself for election to the Supreme Council from Eastern Bengal, has withdrawn from contest.

THE KOLHAPUR EXHIBITION.

The following is the text of address of the Professor Latthe, M. A., at the opening of the Exhibition at Kolhapur on Thursday:—

Sir John Muir Mackenzie, Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in welcoming you here this morning to assist us in opening the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition arranged by the Committee of the Jain Conference. The movement of which the Exhibition forms only a part, was originally only an educational and social movement and its industrial side in the present form, is a development of this year. The Jains are no doubt a race almost given to trade and agriculture; but the light of western business-ideals, has not yet pierced through the dense cover of conservatism that envelops their intellect. This year's attempt to arrange an Exhibition must thus be taken as a sign of coming awakening rather than as a result of work done and the Committee hope that you will look at the imperfections of the show—and they are many—as being the necessary adjuncts of work undertaken by beginners. It is your kindness that you have to-day come here in spite of the knowledge you have of the deficiencies of our work. To you all and especially to you, Sir John Muir Mackenzie, our most sincere thanks are due for this kindness of yours.

But, Gentlemen, I wish to assure you that, small as our Exhibition may be, it is expected to produce very good results. We have certainly outlived the days when an Exhibition was more for the aesthetic taste of the rich few than for the benefit of the poor many. It is now no more the exclusive property of the cities. Thanks to the solicitude of the Government for the welfare of the ryots, agricultural improvements are being brought home even to the occupants of the lowly cottage, through agricultural shows arranged in connection with village fairs. The mountains could not be moved to model farms and therefore the farms had to go to the mountains. By the untiring and enthusiastic endeavours of the Department of Agriculture the useful results achieved by experts at the Model Farms, have been made available to ignorant cultivators. It was this that prompted us to try in this direction. You will soon see that instrumements and methods of their use have been devised and products obtained which may surely add something to the slender pockets of the agriculturists. This may not dazzle the eyes; but, all the same, the poor will feel that the Exhibition offers some hopes to them. The ryot has perhaps heard the far—off cry from the cities that he is poor because the Saheb rules his destinies. But "here" he will see with his own eyes that his white rulers have for him, an important place in their loving hearts and that they think of him as a being to be cared for, in addition to being approached for the recovery of the assessment. You will have certainly observed that in addition to the agricultural section, we have tried to develop two or three groups of collections in the exhibition. Our kunbi is not only a cultivator but an artisan of himself. The Balutedars of the village, I mean the carpenters and smiths there, are as much farmers as any you can think of. In reality there is no artizan class in the villages of India distinct from the ryot, Naturally any attempt to improve the ryot's position that does not take account of this fact must be onesided. Even after a generation has passed over the days of Mayne, the village community is yet a self-sufficient entity with agriculture as a common basis all through and the rough arts of the village as only secondary pursuits of the ryot. When a year or two ago, our Maharaja, His Highness Shri Shahu Chhatrapati, was trying to develop the hand-loom industry in the Kaibag Mahal, with his usual sagacity. His Highness began by giving each weaver about ten acres of land and a small house to live in. This has a great lesson behind it. If you want to improve the arts of the village or the home industries of poor men, you must realise the peculiar fact about India that the artizen will still be the cultivator and "vice versa." When the idea of this Exhibition was first before us, we at once asked ourselves if we could not be more useful to the ryot by showing him some improved tools of village arts such as could be obtained from a well equipped institution like the Shri Jayasingrao Chatge Technical School of Kolhapur. The results of this exhibition will show us how far we were right in attaching this section to what is primarily an agricultural Exhibition. A few words more are necessary to explain to you the Ladies' Section of the Exhibition. There is no power so ill used or so woefully wasted in India as what is represented by our women. We all glorify our civilization because it has made our women what they are proverbially known to be—a race of patient, hard—working, uncomplaining, devoted servants of the male sex. Could we not increase our wealth, our comforts and our delights by training the artistic sense or the fingers of our women? The Jain community and on the whole, the Southern Maratha Country stand very much in need of some higher notions of feminine duties and capacities. The small collection of handwork sent by our sisters in Poona and Bombay will, I hope, rouse the people here to a sense of the social loss we are suffering by allowing a very splendid force to run to waste. I am at any rate sure that the women who will see the work of their sisters here exhibited, will certainly find an impetus in it for a better cultivation of their potential artistic abilities. It would have been a wonder, Gentlemen, if the universal cry of swadeshism had not found its place in this little affair of ours. The swadeshi is, like the Brahm of the vedantist, all pervading. It is the Philosopher's stone in our nationalist alchemy. The Swadeshi—of course I mean the economic idea of it is in reality the Listian School of Indian, Economics aspiring to make each geographical divison of the globe a village community by itself—a perfect realisation, in so far as a nation is concerned, of the Aristotalean idea of self-complete, contemplative life. I am afraid the commercial instincts of man, will have to be absolutely changed before they can be taught to hate foreign commerce even if profitable as the negative side of our swadeshi theory would lead us to do. And what is this ambition to attain self-sufficiency in commerce—this in other words, beycotting of all foreign trade-if it is not an attempt to kill those natural instincts of commerce that flow across mountains and oceans? We have here put together a few manufactures of home industries, Industries on a small scale, that have flourished in the Southern Maratha Country or that seem to have a promising future here. They do not show what success our new contructive Swadeshi has attained. It has as yet attained but little of it. Our collection would rather show us how trafling is the result, how meagre is the attempt how difficult is the task. This will be so for a long time. We have hardly yet perceived that India's Swadeshi is pre-eminently in agriculture. Its success consists in the development of all the resources of the country—its vast lands, its vast waterbeds, its vast population, above all, the intellect of its shudras and women. Education of these sections of our people and the demonstrations like the one that you will see today, will teach us how weak and crippled we are, how wild is the talk of self sufficiency and how we could utilise the best that is in us. The Exhibition you will now open, is not very grand chiefly because our progress is so small. Perhaps more capable hands than ours could have made it a better success. A more liberal use of European appliances, could have rendered it more charming. If however this Exhibition fails in these respects, it will certainly prove the excellent work the Department of Agriculture has been doing and the insignificance of the progress we have made—the progress of the Swadeshi so often trumpeted in certain quarters. In one respect, Gentlemen, you will agree with me in holding that we have been very successful. Your presence, Sir, here to-day at so much sacrifice of valuable time will be a very important and if you allow me to say so, a very successful part of this Exhibition. As an agricultural expert, as the first director of that useful department, as one who has taken a personal interest in the welfare of the cultivators of the soil, you have left an indelible impression on the Bombay Administration. But even more than this, the interest you have created in the improvement of agriculture and the uplifting of the Ryot will be of the greatest benefit to that most ignorant and helpless class. Your very presence here this morning will inspire the cultivators on this side with an assurance that their Sarkar is really their "mabap." On behalf of the Jain Conference whom you have honoured by accepting their invitation, I offer my sincere thanks to you. I would be failing in my duty if I did not mention to you the exhibits sent us by a true agriculturist, Shri Bhausaheb Shinde, the Desai of Ghoserwad. He has set an example worthy of imitation to men in his position—men who are not handicapped by want of capital or expert advice. We have set apart a section for his agricultural products and the care with which he has studied and worked out his husbandry will be evident to you on a sight of the exact history his exhibits give of each crop, of each success and of each failure in cultivation, in his fields. Our special thanks are due to him for thus setting forth his experiences before the public. Gentlemen, you can easily conceive what must have been the principal factor in whatever may have been our success. It is the sympathy and assistance of our ruler, His Highness Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja and of that curteous gentleman who here represents the sovereign power, Major Wodehouse. Throughout its existence, our conference has nowhere met with a readier response to their needs than in His Highness. Looking alike to the interests of every section of his subjects, His Highness has encouraged us in all our attempts to ameliorate the Jains and now when we tried to enlarge the sphere of our little activity to be useful to the Ryots in general, it could not have been anything but the assurance of His Highness' support that gave us heart in our new undertaking. Major Wodehouse, you will not I hope accuse me of impropriety if I say that were it not for your guidance and help, the Exhibition would have been much less useful than it us. We can give you but a poor return for this help-our sincere thanks to you. Mr. Keatinge and his Department have really done for us what was even beyond our expectation. I saw their magnificent work in Poona and I have had the honour to have their co-operation for some weeks past and I think I can safely say that you will not easily realise the enthusiasm with which the Department devotes itself to the progress of agriculture. For their very valuable services, we are most thankful to the Department and to Mr. Keatinge, Mr. P. C. Patil and Mr. Kulkarni especially. Whatever there may be worth your approval in the Exhibition which you are opening, its credit is due to the help I have mentioned. Thanking you once again Sir Muir Mackenzie, for your kindness in accepting our invitation. I request you to open the Exhibition.

"INDIAN DUST."

Mr. Otto Rothfeld, B.A., F.R.G.S., I.C.S., and probably some day C. S. I., has published a book,—through Messrs. Alden and Company, Becardo Press, Oxford,—which he modestly styles "Indian Dust." Its pages contain a series of stories, a critical article and an isolated poem." The publisher tells us "the book consists of stories of modern Indian life, mostly in that part of the country inhabited by wild forest tribes and ruled by independent Rajput chiefs under what can almost be described as a feudal system. While thus surrounded by a picturesque and romantic atmosphere, their aim is frankly realistic—to portray the lives, the crimes, and the loves of natives of India as they are. One of the stories is concerned with the effects of political agitation on the mind of a student. The author is already well known in India for his knowledge of native languages, and for his broadness of sympathy with native life." Then why call it "Indian Dust"? Dust to throw in the eyes of innocent readers at home? Not at all; it is quite an interesting little work and not all dust by any means. How is this for a pebble—one of his own sentences to describe his work? He "bespangles his vivid columns with local colour of 'gaudy hues' and 'silken curtains' and 'opalescent skies' for the delight of anæmic readers in the London suburbs—readers who seek in the silly anæsthesis of sentimental romance and tasteless epithet relief from the dreary round of servile work and trivial monotony." That is not dust; it is more like a boulder. Nay it is a rock on which the anæmic reader will go to pieces.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A.-D.-C.,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 29th November.

The Squadron will Parade at Church Gate Station to-morrow Tuesday the 30th instant at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY Lt.-Col. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V D.
Bombay, 29th November.

551.—Detail for the week ending 4th proximo.

To-day Monday 29th inst.—Lecture on Entrenchment at the Government Telegraph Office (Top Floor North End) at 6-30 p. m.

All ranks are invited to attend.

II. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8 30 p.m. Wednesday 1st prox.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Caps. Subject.—Outposts, manner of detailing picquets &c. Sections 70-92 Combined Training 1905.

Friday 3rd prox.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head Quarters at 6 30 p. m.

552—Rifle Meeting.—The Programme of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers Rifle Meeting 1909-1910 has been received and can be seen at Head Quarters. Open Event (All Comers) Match, 300 Yards.

553.—Ambulance Class.—An Ambulance Class will be formed shortly for instructions in first aid.

All those desirous of attending should submit their names to the Adjutant by the 4th December 1909.

Time and place will be notified hereafter.

As this course is extremely useful the Commandant desires as many as can possibly do so to attend.

554—Transfer—No 5841 Vol E C Brooks is transferred from "F" to "H" Company with effect from this date.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	……	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th November 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey …	27	5	p.m.	9	44
Teheran …	28	10	55 a.m.	1	28
Suez ……	28	14	20	…	26

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (10-7-09).

Chinese Administration notifies that Traffic is subject to delay owing to bad working of their lines caused by heavy rainfall and floods (24-7-09).

Communication with Persian offices "Ahvaz" and "Mohammereh" interrupted. Telegrams being posted from "Borasjoon" (11-11-09.)

Teheran route right (27-11-09).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad (28-11-09).

Saigon Bangkok interrupted (27-11-09).

Cables Portorico Jamaica restored reestablishing communication with Portorico and places beyond.

Major F. N. Windsor, I.M.S. on return from leave resumed charge of duties of Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Government of Burma from Captain M. F. Owens, I.M.S., whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

HIGH COURT.—NOV. 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

649-07	Bicknell M and R Maneckji C Petit vs G Sakoor and another Jehangir and S.
834-07	Mehta and D, G Bamaji the firm vs. Makanji Khusalchand and others, N M Cama Part heard
723-09	Crawford B and Co, Noorbanoobai and another vs Abdool Russul K Parpia, Wadia G and Co.
42-07.	In perron Sittabai widow and another Mathurabai widow Bicknell M and R.
475-09	Captain and V Mistry Keshaw Monji vs J Phillip Azaved Smitham B & Co.
514-09	Payne & Co S M Oomer Dosal a firm vs Sha Devji Hanstraj a firm Jamshedji R & D.
484-09	Bhai Sanker K and G Poonumchand Toorsiram vs Mahomedbhoy Essufbhoy and another. Payne and Co.
455-09	Captain and V Naran Magan vs Hargoman Maganlal Mulla and M.
478-09	Payne and Co Aga Goolam Hoosein Lari vs Aga Faruksha bin Aga Akbarsha Pestonji R and D.
487-09	M-B Chotia Bai Aishabai widow and others vs Haji Esmail Haji Nillha and another Mulla and M.
376-09	Thakerdas and Co Bai Cooverbai widow and another vs Versey Baghowji and others Madhowji K and C Ardeshir H D and Co.
3-09	Tyabji D and Co, Purusram Ramgopal and others vs Jaidayal Dalsukhrai and others, Malvi H M and R.
253-09	Bicknell M and R Worman and Co vs Kumar Shri Ram Khachar Dikshit D and S.
609-08	Jehangir M and S L Ramchand the firm vs A M Dada Miaya and others S B Mehta.
257-09	Pestonji R K and Co Bruel and Co a firm vs Haji Sidick Haji Hoosein Thakerdas & Co.
425-07.	Smitham B and Co. S Soloman Lawrence vs Mahomed Hoosein Ardeshir H D & Co.
7?5-04	Nanu H and Co Ganpatram Atmaram vs G Jairam Joshi and others S A Tyabji Raghavaya B and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

446-09	Mulla and M B Sardarmal and others vs R Tarachand and others Shroff D and D.
789-08	Thakerdas and Co Michael Conway vs Ruttonbai widow and another Payne and Co Mulla and M.
110-09	Ardeshir H D and Co K Damoderdas vs The B B and C I Ry Coy and another Crawford B and Co Payne and Co.
113-09	T A Ghandy Hazarimal Teja vs Nrayan Arjoon Smetham B and Co.
129-09	Kanga and P M Goculdas and another vs A Ramrao Payne and Co.
183-09	Smetham B and Co R S Sholding vs Jijibhoy N Todimalla and others Payne & Co.
44-09	Jehangir M and S Dainel M Murzell and others vs J F Murzello and others Smitham B and Co Jehangir M and S.
309-09	Raghavaya B & N H Ragunath the firm vs Mahomed Seedick Saheb valad Haji Adam Saheb and others Nanu H & Co.
1021-08	Wadia G & Co Masangopal Chandratan vs Nandkissore Radhakissan and others Malvi H M & R.
412-09	Mehta & D Jethibai vs Motilal Doolabhram and another Smitham B & Co Mohichand & D.
593-09	Jehangir and S Adamji Valbji vs Abdul Hoosein Shaik Jeevanji the firm Tyaoji D and Co.
990-07	C P D Cunha Shirinbai widow vs K Bezonji Kapadia and others, Kanga and P.
298-07	Tyabji D and Co Rai Bahadur Krishondas Narandas vs Jagat Narayan Ramlal Ardeshir H D and Co.
811-08	—Madhowji K and Co Vadilal Lalchand and others vs H S Harachand M B Chothia.
477-09	Wadia G and Co K Mohomed Mehta vs Sha Devosey Javerchand M K Sayani.
651-09	Tyabji D and Co, Ghellabhoy Jugjiwandas vs N Kelberdas and others. Jehangir G and B Tyabji D and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod).
For Dismissal.

777-09	Little and Co, Haji Ahmed Haji Hazsum Dada vs Sidick Haji Hoosein, Payne and Co.
146-08	Raghavaya B and N, H Gopal and another vs Moraba Dhanaji and another, Daphtary F and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

283-09	Madhavji, K and Co Nursey Vishram vs R Oanji and another Raghavaya, B and Co, Nanu H and Co. Part heard.

For Confirmation of the Report and for the Final Decree.

120-07	Crawford B and Co, The Advocate General of Bombay vs L N Banaji and others, Ardeshir H D and Co

Long Causes.

226-09	S A Tyabji James Macdonold vs Alcock Ashdenen and Co Ld, Crawford B and Co.
163-09	Bicknell, M and R A G Saiboo, vs Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit Bart and another Pestonji, R K and Co. Nanu H and Co. Part heard.
312-09	D Shroff D and D V Dharsey vs D Thakersey, Daphtary F and D part heard.
363-09	Payne and Co Oanji Dwarkadas vs R Ladak Wadia G and Co.
223-09	N B Vakil A Vincent Pereira vs C David Pereira Daphtery F and D.
278-09	M B Chothia, Utamchand Hashiarmal vs Rai Bhadur Shri Kissandas Narandas,
294-09	S B Mehta, Dhirajlal Panchand Shroff vs Manilal Kesrising and others, Bhaisanker, K and G.
371-09	Daphtary F and D, Premchand Khubchand vs Suranchand Laxmichand and another, Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.
544-09	Jehangir and S P Khubchand and others vs M Jaichand Matubhoy J and M.
550-09	Graigie B and S Katan Makanji Sons and Co a firm vs D B Lam & Co a firm Ardeshir H D and Co.
54-09	Mirza M and M, Fliza Watson widow vs H Richardson Hoyles and others, Crawford B and Co, Mirza M and M.

Land Acquisition Reference.

1-09	E F Nicholson In re Land Acquisition Act I 94 and in re Government vs Deviram Nanji Jenangir M and S.
3-09	E F Nicholson In re Land Acquisition Act I 94 and re Government vs Deviram Nanji Jehangir M and S.

Long Causes.

103-08	Tyabji D and Co, T Sundaram and others vs H Savantram, Payne and Co
608-06	Ardeshir H D and Co, G Sadershana Charia vs R C Nathmaria Charis, Nanu H and Co.

Mr. Abdulkarim, Barrister, has been offered and accepted the Chief Justsceship of Gwalior.

An amendment of rules is officially notified, governing the surveys of steamships at the port of Karachi, the draft amendment being gazetted for suggestions or objections. The certificate to be granted by port engineer and surveyor appears to be particularly comprehensive as regards efficiency of machinery and other important details.

It is understood that Mir Allahbux Khan Talpur and Jagirdar of Tando Mahomed Khan will stand as a candidate for the Viceroy's Council on behalf of the Landholders of Sind, also that Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Bhurgri, Barrister, will contest on behalf of the same body a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Shah Mahomed Lahori of Larkhana stands for the Bombay Council in the District Boards electorate. Mr. S. C. Shalni will oppose the Mahomedan candidates in District Boards electorate, if not in all three electorates. Mr. Lalchand Lassamal or Mr. Wadhumal Udharam will oppose Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, president of Hindu Sabha be in latter's candidature for the Bombay Council on behalf of the Sind Municipalities.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Salsette, 5,391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE R. I. M. S. Lawrence, Commander E. G. Mills, sailed on Saturday for Persian Gulf, empty.

THE steamer Linden Hall, 2,595 tons, Captain T. S. Tallock, sailed on Saturday for Hull, and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Budric, 1,613 tons, Captain Collinson sailed on Sunday for Jedah with 563 pilgrims.

THE steamer F. S. Ciampa 2,453 tons, Captain A. Moresca, sailed on Saturday for Garston via Avonmouth, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain P. J. German, sailed, on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE Japan Line steamer Ceylon Maru, 3,142 tons Captain F. L. Pyne, sailed on Sunday for Kobe with a general cargo.

THE steamer Overdale, 2,239 tons, Captain J. White sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Moravia, 2,268 tons, Captain A. Foreste, will sail to-day for Truesti etc. with a general cargo.

THE steamer Treneglas, 2,486 tons, Captain J D Luke, sailed on Sunday for Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Company's steamer Gisela, 2,640 tons, Captain G. Nicolech, arrived in harbour on Friday afternoon with a general cargo she proceeded to Calcutta in the evening with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Orwell, 2,446 tons, Captain D C Horne, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Lady Carrington, 2,489 tons, Captain J Griffiths, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Barry with ballast.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Linga 957 tons, Captain H M Cutbush arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 15 cabin and 129 deck passengers.

THE Dredger Governador, 176 tons, Captain C Cheeper, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mormugoa.

THE steamer Begum, 2,942 tons, Captain A M Nicoll, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Sofala, 3,436 tons, Captain J G Brown, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Somarang with a cargo of sugar and general and deck passenger.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G N Ramage, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh etc. with a general cargo and explosives, 52 cases opium and 1 cabin and 57 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H. M. S. Redbreast......Lieut Tisdall ......Royal Navy
H M S Perseus.........Capt F G Bird..............R Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall ....R Navy
H M S Sphinx...Comdr N Harvey ....R Navy

IN THE STREAM

H M S Hyacinth...... .....Capt Dick ....Flagship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 27.

Arcadia ....3514 Barcha m...London......P & O Co
Begum ....2942 Nicoll ....T M & Co
Bessano 2762...Box hall ..Antwerp......J Finlay & Co
Brilliant.........8609 Morrison..............Standard Oil Co
Britannia.......1969 Halse ....Bo & H S & Co
B'ake ...2896 Hill ....W & A Graham & Co
Delhi.........4784 Gordon...Shanghai......8-12 P & O Co
Dunster ....2869 ....Rulken
Ellerslie......2487 Whitefield ......W & A Graham & Co
Glendhu.........2627 Norrie................T Morrison & Co
Kasara......... 505 Etton ....M M & Co
Lady Carrington...2489 L'pool......Griffiths .....W & A Graham & Co
Nanrelbahar ....212 Macoda Sultan of Nuscat .. ..4-12 G H Mathwani
Nizam ....2041 Morgan ....T Morrison and Co
Orwell ....2446 Horne............Standard Oil Co
Nonsuch ....2114 Alston......W & A G & Co
Querimba.......... 4938...........................Smith M M & Co
Shah Navaz........2522 Mitchell.......B and H S N Co
Singu...1912 Nelson.......Rangoon......Shaw Wallace Co
Saifi... ....1445... ....Bo & H S N Co
Umballa..........3426 Rait Calcutta.............M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Africa	1302	Chappel			M M & Co
B Birkhall	2731	Jones	A'werp	25-11	S Smith & Co
D&E Chyibassa	8982	Wadge	Antwerp		M M & Co
F Clan Forbes	2509	Bicket	Chittagong		J Finlay & Co
G Hoseinee	909	Hughes	P Gu'f	29-11	B & P S N Co
H Rosslyn	2395	Fishley	Marseilles		Ralli Bros
K Aleppo	2536	Bradley	Hull	3-12	J Finlay & Co
M Ellerslie	2488			9-12	W & A Graham & Co
N Haig Hall	3068	Davison	Philadelphia		
N Mutidian	22480	Stevinson	Manchester		W & A Graham & Co
P Linden Hall	2749	Sallock	A'werp	27-11	W & A G & Co
Q St Bride	2414	Nicall			W & A Graham & Co

100 ton Crane

Najmi.........2523 Haha ...Jeddah......28-11 G Jewanji

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Masselia... ..3250...... Thomson Spod ....5-12 W & A Graham & Co
4 Lydford...2575 Tyson R'dam ...1-12 T Mortison & Co.
5 Pagentarm......3160 Fischbeck ......Hamburg via Karachi...1 12...W & A G & Co
6 Moorfield...2725 Fleming ...... Genoa ......1-12 K Nixon & Co
7 King Howel...2821 Davies ......Antwerp......29 11 T Morrison & Co
8 Moravia ...2258......Cosulich ....A L S N Co
9 Koerber...3157 Foresti...Trieste 1 12 A L S N Co
10 & 11 City of York...4935 Millan ...Liverpool ...via Karachi 1 12 K Nixon & Co
15 Caboto ...2845 ....Schiaffino ......Venice S N Co
15 Glendhu......2629 Norrie ...Kobe...4-12 T M & Co

H W V D

Lhasa..............950 McDiarmid ....K'chi... ..26 11
Linga..............951 Cutbush ... Kobe ...29-11 M M & Co

M W D D

Hydra...831 Karsiborn... ......29-11 F F Campbell & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Gisela s	Nicolich	Trieste, Nov 5
	Orwell s	Horne	Calcutta, Nov 16
	Lady Carrington s	Griffiths	Barry, Oct 21
27	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi, Nov 26
	Governador (Dredger)	Cheeper	M'goa, Nov 26
	Begum s	Nicoll	Calcutta, Nov 17
	Sofala s	Brown	Samarang, Oct 29
28	Kola s	Ramage	Busreh, Nov 20

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Gisela s	Nicolich	Calcuttta
27	Germania s	Barron	Garston, &c
	Salsette s	Lewellin	Aden
	R I M S Lawrence	Miles	Persian Gulf
	Linden Hall s	Tullock	Antwerp, &c
	F S Ciampa s	Moresca	Garston, &c
	Nizam s	Morgan	Calcutta, &c
	Overdale s	White	Calcutta
28	Treneglos s	Luke	Genoa
	Ceylon Maru s	Pyne	Kobe, &c
	Budree s	Collinson	Jedah

The steamer Moravia Foresti for Trieste &c. obtained her portclearance on Saturday.—

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Lady Carrington for Liverpool, &c.
" Kasara for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Wardha for Calcutta, &c.
" Germania for Trieste, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
18	Clan Mensies	Liverpool.
24	Lalpoora	Calcutta
25	Dunera	London
26	Fumi Maru	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 26th instant.

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The Bombay Gazette.
MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1909.

SOME RECENT HYDERABAD POLITICS

ALTHOUGH we do not hear so much nowadays of the factional politics which used to disturb the tranquility of the Hyderabad State and furnish the newspapers with much sensational pabulum, some recent occurrences there indicate that the old spirit of intrigue still exits and requires strong measures for its repression. Unlike some of the other Native States, Hyderabad has not been affected by the revolutionary propaganda from Bengal, and its ruler has not, therefore, found it necessary to issue a proclamation asseverating his fidelity to the Crown and forbidding his subjects to listen to the mischievous doctrines of the seditionists. The former is too well recognised and has been too frequently demonstrated to need reiteration at the present period, while the loyalty of the Nizam's subjects to his house and person precludes all possibility of their seduction from the paths of obedience. The recent dramatic deportations had, therefore, no connection with disaffection towards our rule, but were the consequence of certain disclosure which made it undesirable that the principal actors in them should remain within the State limits. Those who have met with this retribution were not domiciled subjects of His Highness, but persons who had entered the Hyderabad Service from British India, whither they have now returned with such pensions as they had earned, for no ex-official is deprived of the latter unless his offence has been too great for this condonation.

As it is contrary to Hyderabad policy to gibbet its dismissed servants by a public recitation of their misdeeds, we know as little about their transgressions as those of the Indian martyrs under the Regulation of 1818, whose detention is still the cause of sempiternal questioning in the House of Commons. But, as in the case of the Bengali deportees, enough has transpired to show that the Nizam's decision to get rid of them was perfectly warrantable in the interests of the peaceful progress to which the State is devoted under the personal guidance of its ruler. With the results of Mr. Lajpat Rai's actions for defamation before us, we are not going to reproduce the stories in circulation, as to the causes which aroused His Highness' displeasure and induced him to act with such decisive suddenness, but will confine ourselves to a consideration of some recent occurrences which may have influenced his decision. It is well-known that the most perfect accord exists between him and his Minister, Sir Kishen Pershad, who, unlike some of his autocratic predecessors, has no personal ambitions that are likely to cause a rupture of these good relations, based as they are upon mutual confidence, and the regular submission to the ruler of all important matters requiring his attention in decision. But as previous episodes in its history have disclosed, there is invariably in Hyderabad a faction in opposition to the Minister of the day, whose object is to capsize the existing Government and replace it by partisans of their own. Under the older conditions this was not a very difficult achievement, because Ministers whose powers were practically undefined, were soon led into the commission of acts which brought them into collision with the Nizam, as a consequence of which there have been a half a dozen changes in its Administration during the past quarter of a century. But when His Highness, acting upon the advice of Lord Curzon and Sir David Barr, resolved to carry on the Government himself and to place his Minister under a well-considered system of control, this flaw disappeared from the administration and there were fewer opportunities of creating trouble between him and his principal adviser. But the Hyderabadi place-hunters are resourceful plotters and met the new circumstances with an ingenious re-arrangement of methods which promised to lead to success had His Highness been responsive to them.

The first move on the political chessboard was an attempt to arouse His Highness' religious prejudices against his Hindu Minister by accusing the latter of intermarrying with Musalman ladies, in defiance of the Islamic ritual, and thus outraging the feelings of the faithful. A series of attacks upon Sir Kishen Pershad appeared in various vernacular papers, wherein it was represented that the Resident was annoyed at what had occurred, that the orthodox Mahomedans of Hyderabad and other parts of India were irritated by these breaches of religious decorum, and that the nobleman who had been guilty of them was obviously unfitted to remain at the head of the Administration. His Highness was, therefore, implored to dismiss his erring Minister and replace him by an official untinged with these moral obliquities which were alleged to be disturbing the harmony between his Hindu and Musalman subjects. The Nizam, however, is more familiar with past events than his adventitious counsellors supposed, and was well aware that the practice complained of had received the approval of his ancestors in several instances and was not, therefore, prepared to regard it as a new departure calling for his intervention and, moreover, the alleged unrest was the purest fudge, put forward by the mischief-makers, to support their case against the Minister, as nobody in Hyderabad, except those who were immediately concerned, cares two straws about his domestic arrangements. The next suggestion placed before His Highness through the medium of the Urdu newspapers—excerpts from which are regularly prepared for his perusal—was that his Assistant Minister for Finance was gradually replacing indigenous officials by Europeans and that he and Sir Kishen Pershad had entered into a compact to anglicise the State, a process to which the Nizam is known to be opposed, although he readily sanctions the employment of expert outsiders whenever he is convinced of the necessity of receiving them into his service. Mr. Casson Walker's eight years' connection with Hyderabad has resulted in the introduction of many useful and far-reaching reforms in its Administration, particularly in the domain of finance, where the great rise in the cash balances and general assets are concrete proof of his value as an adviser. Instead of using the opportunities of his responsible position as a means of flooding the State with Europeans, he has done his best to employ and develop indigenous talent wherever it has been available. There are, therefore, no grounds whatever for this accusation, and His Highness, who thoroughly appreciates Mr. Walker's devotion to his interests, is anxious to retain him at Hyderabad if his health will admit of a further extension of his services. The cabalists made a disastrous move when they endeavoured to sow discord in this quarter, for it aroused the ire of His Highness and caused the launching of a searching enquiry concerning instigators of these periodical attacks upon the Administration with the result of a summary dissolution of the conspiracy. We do not, of course, suggest that the deported officials were implicated in what had occurred, because the reasons for their sentence of exile have not been divulged, and it is quite possible that they were punished for offences unconnected with the most recent of Hyderabad political intrigues. But there has, undoubtedly, been an attempt to upset the Ministrial coach by the methods we have described, which has failed because His Highness refused to be beguiled by the specious suggestions of the originators of the plot, for as long as he is satisfied with the existing arrangements, no change will occur, greatly as it may be desired by dissatisfied individuals and place-hunters who are still disturbing factors in Hyderabad politics.

RURAL HOUSING. EVEN more interesting to the average Englishman than the Budget, is that of the housing of the population. The Budget has roused all his fighting spirit, the housing question all that goes to make him a good or bad landlord or tenant. But this subject must always be divided into two branches. Rural housing differs in almost every respect from that in urban districts, and the difficulties are in no way fewer or less complicated. One of the problems is to supply houses that the labouring classes want. The labourer is a gregarious animal and where his father was content to live in a remote cottage close to his work, the man of the present day wants something more closely approaching town life. So that in the first place locality enters largely into the rural housing question. Then comes the matter of size. In this matter there are three main points to insist on : first that there shall be three bedrooms, properly separated, lighted, and ventilated; secondly, that in each there shall be room for a bed with two feet at least on each side of it and four feet or more at the end—of course one, if not two, rooms should be considerably larger than this, but no room smaller; —and thirdly, that the staircase shall be wide enough for a full-sized coffin to be carried up and down. The third rather gruesome detail is, according to an authority, the labourer's idea of convenience which secures a desirable object in a somewhat devious way. When such matters as locality and size, the latter embracing design, have been settled, there remains the item of cost. It has been proved times without number that cheap cottages do not pay. The cost of constant repairs of replacing necessaries and things which can only claim to be classed as desirabilities, is too heavy in the case of cheap cottages and is a source of annoyance to both owner and tenant alike. From this point of view the well built cottage is desirable, but, except in the case of a large estate when the comfort and fidelity of the workers count for much, the erection of cottages otherwise than cheaply does not pay. The present cost of a pair of cottages is rarely less than £350, not often so little as that, and the rent of such cottages with gardens (and none ought to be without a garden) cannot be put at less than £8 a year each. No one would build cottages as an investment for that. But 2s. 6d. a week, which in many places is considered a high rent, only amounts to £6. 10s. Therefore, from the point of view of the owner, the supply of the necessary cottages is a really important item of expenditure, which considered by itself, cannot be remunerative. There seems, therefore, to be but little choice between unsuitable cottages and what is nothing more than charity on the part of landlords and when the town planning and housing schemes have come into operation—we hope successfully—there will still be left a large field for investigation in the equally important rural population, for it is useless to ask the townsman to go back to the land if, when he does so, there is nowhere for him to live.

GERMAN WOMEN AND COLONIZATION. IN an account which was recently published of a new society of German women, one finds a striking illustration of the great importance which is now attached to colonization by all classes in Germany. There inducement to emigrate and the despatch of emigrants is considered not only business for the State and for officialdom, but work which should be assisted by voluntary associations, devoting to a certain extent private funds to the purpose. This society of women, was founded as recently as 1907, and after affiliation on the following year with the German Colonial Society, has since been known as the "Women's Union of the German Colonial Society." Its aims and objects are (1) to interest all classes of women in colonial questions ; (2) to help with advice German women and girls who desire to settle in the colonies and to promote women's emigration to the colonies ; (3) to promote education in the colonies ; and (4) to preserve and strengthen the economical and intellectual ties of women in the colonies with those at home. At present the Society's main efforts are directed towards the German territory in South-West Africa, where an influx of women immigrants is felt to be most needed. The Union has made a great point of sending out governesses, and capable maid-servants. Such reliance is placed in it that both settlers and officials almost invariably apply to it, and in numerous cases where neither the employers nor the girls are in a position to defray the heavy cost of the passage out; this is paid for them. Funds for this purpose are provided by the German Colonial Society, which recognises the promoting of women's emigration to the colonies as a matter of first national importance. The seat of the Women's Union is in Berlin. At present there are 38 branches, with nearly 5,000 members. The work of the branches is not only the acquisition of new members and the stimulation of colonial interest in women's circles, but they have also created their own spheres of work in the colonies. For instance, one branch proposes to found a kindergarten in South-West Africa, another gives a public library, a third supports a mission station, and so on. The older Women's Red Cross Union, which was founded ten years ago, has undertaken to provide the colonies with hospitals and nursing sisters, and has already proved a great boon. That such an extensive organisation should have sprung up in so short a time, shows by the ready support which it must have received, how great an interest is taken in the subject. If only our suffragettes at home could be induced to devote their energies to some such useful object both England and her colonies would be better places to live in.

MR. KARJITAL, who was married last year to the widowed daughter of Mr. Justice Asutosh Mukerjee, died on Friday morning at Bhowanipur.

THE last weekly crop returns show normal conditions in the Karachi district, but reports are prevalent of rinderpest in the Mirpur Sakro Taluka.

THE entries for the Calcutta Municipal Candidates for the Bengal Council closed on Friday, Mr. Sherley Brenearne and Mr. C. G. Apcar being the only entrants and a keen contest is expected.

THE traffic on both the up and down main lines on the East Indian Railway was interrupted for a short time, early on Saturday by the derailment at Khana of some goods wagons, which took some hours to clear.

THE following notice is issued by the Superintendent of the Bombay Telegraph Office :—Both the Suez and Teheran routes are now working normally, and traffic for Europe and America will be accepted as tendered.

AMONG the passengers who left for England on Saturday by the P. & O. Co's steamer "Salsette" were the Hon. Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, the Venerable Archdeacon G. E. Nicholls, Deaconess Alice Mathew, and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P., and Mrs. Ramsay Macdonald.

THE following ten gentlemen are elected as delegates from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to elect a member to the Bombay Legislative Council :—Messrs. Manmohandas, Ramji, D. E. Waccha, Jethabhai Valji, Purushottamdas Thakoredas, Madhavji Thackersey, Ruttonsey Mulji, Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, R. B. Vussonji Khimji, Kursondas Mulji Jetha and Jainarain Hindumal Dani.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Kiel Navy Scandal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, NOVEMBER 13.

THE disclosures in an English review concerning Russia's attitude on the Bosnian annexation question, as well as the St. Petersburg official declaration on the matter, are exhaustively discussed in the Vienna journals. The impression is pretty general that we are on the brink of a fresh duel between Baron von Aehrenthal and M. Isvolsky. The explanations given by M. Isvolsky against the assertion that he proposed the annexation of Bosnia, and even that of the Sandjak of Novi Bazar, are naturally regarded by the semi-official Press as lame and impotent. It is also added that the Russian semi-official dementi affords confirmation of the fact that a friendly exchange of pourparlers took place between Vienna and St. Petersburg before the annexation.

The "Neues Wiener Tagblatt," a paper which is in close touch with the Foreign Office, remarks in its evening edition that M. Isvolsky sent several aide memories to Vienna, giving full latitude to Austria to annex Bosnia, and the Sandjak in the event of a solution of the Dardanelles question being agreed to in accordance with the wishes of Russia. The paper holds out the prospect of Baron von Aehrenthal publishing one of these aide memories, and remarks in this connection that the rejection of M. Isvolsky's proposal to annex the Sandjak justifies the uneasiness felt since that time regarding Russia's Eastern policy.

The "Novoye Vremya," commenting on Count Aehrenthal's reply to its request for detailed information on the subject of the attitude of Russia towards the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, says :

In this telegram, Count Aehrenthal has contented himself with recapitulating the circumstance, known to all and denied by none, that a friendly exchange of views had taken place between Russia and Austria Hungary before the annexation. His Excellency, however, does not deny that part of the Russian communique in which it is affirmed that the St. Petersburg Cabinet had most positively declared itself in favour of the necessity of maintaining the "status quo," and confirmed its view as to the European character of the questions of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Sandjak.

The journal goes on to express its regret that Count Aehrenthal had attached such importance to the discretion imposed on him by diplomatic reserve, when, as a consequence of the indiscretions of an Austrian diplomatic representative, political secrets had been allowed to get into the European Press in a deliberately distorted form. The article concludes with the hope that Count Aehrenthal will be satisfied with half-measures, but that he will by some definite statement, disarm his adversaries, who only too willingly reproach him with Jesuitical tactics.

Reuter's Vienna correspondent states that the following is the text of Count Aehrenthal's reply to the "Novoye Vremya":

"I beg you to take into consideration the reserve which duty imposes upon me with regard to the negotiations between the Cabinets, and to permit me to limit myself to stating that the communique which has been issued in St. Petersburg confirms my speech to the delegations, namely, that the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina was preceded by an amicable exchange of views with Russia.

I am not in a position to communicate to you any further details as long as the Vienna and St. Petersburg Cabinets do not consider it meet to publish the correspondence relating to this matter. I am sincerely grateful to you for the sentiments which prompted you to the despatch of your telegram."

M. ISVOLSKY'S STATEMENT.

A representative of the "Novoye Vremya" has interviewed M. Isvolsky, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Minister said that this communique had the purpose of refuting the accusation, which had been made against him by certain organs of the European Press which consider themselves very well informed, that he himself proposed, in the memorandum of June 19, 1908, to Austria-Hungary that she should annex not only Bosnia and Herzegovina but also the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar. "I have now attained my object (said M. Isvolsky). This absurd accusation certainly no longer be maintained and the Austrian newspapers are endeavouring to throw the responsibility of this gross invention on the foreign Press."

In reply to a question from the interviewer in reference to the verbal exchange of views at Buchlau M. Isvolsky said that he, no less than Count Aehrenthal, must of course have regard to diplomatic reserve. On his part he could only confirm what he said in his speech in the Duma on December 25, 1908, namely, that at Buchlau he very positively declared to Count Aehrenthal that the question of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Sandjak had, from the Russian point of view, an absolutely European character, and could only be solved at a conference of the Signatory Powers.

When the interviewer suggested that it might perhaps be advisable to publish the Austro-Russian correspondence on the subject, the Minister replied that it was a very delicate question : to him personally such a publication appeared quite possible, but in that case, not only this and that document, but all the secret documents relative to the Austro-Russian Agreement, starting with the Agreement of 1897, would have to be published. This, however, might be inconvenient, and not for Russia alone.

The matter is continually drawing wider circles into the controversy. The papers publish a telegram sent by Baron von Aehrenthal in reply to the question from the "Novoye Vremya" respecting the already reported disclosures concerning the annexation of Bosnia. Baron von Aehrenthal replied in a very courteous manner. He pointed out the necessity for reserve which his position demanded, and confirmed yesterday's St. Petersburg communique stating that friendly pourparlers took place between Vienna and St. Petersburg before the annexation. He concludes by saying that he will place himself in communication with the St. Petersburg Cabinet with regard to the publication of the entire diplomatic correspondence concerning the annexation.

The "Arbeiterzeitung" questions the wisdom of continuing the dispute with M. Isvolsky, and writes :

"Will Baron von Aehrenthal be able to floor the man who at Racconigi subjected him to a severe defeat, and exposed the Triple Alliance to the derision of the world? He will scarcely be able to obtain more than a personal success, and this only over one person. The pinpricks of Baron of Aehrenthal's friends do not hurt M. Isvolsky, but the Russians, and the Russian Press states to-day openly that a continuation of the disclosures must result in unfriendly relations between the two States.

KIEL NAVY SCANDAL.

In order to take the wind out of the sails of the Press, the German Ministry of Marine has published a report of the Commission of investigation appointed early in the year in consequence of the disclosure of the shortcomings of Kiel Dockyard. This document recommends a number of reforms in the administration of the Imperial naval establishments, and to these it is intimated Admiral von Tirpitz has already given his assent. The papers still keep up a very energetic attack on the Ministry of Marine. One of them contrasts with the headlong extravagance at Kiel the order issued last year by the Naval Secretary to the effect that not more than 1s. 2 1/2d. per gross was to be paid for pen-nibs used in his department. A Chilian naval commission has arrived at Kiel to inspect the Imperial and private yards.

Astonishment and indignation are manifested in Berlin at the revelations of incompetence and dishonesty among the officials at Kiel dockyard, brough to light in the Kiel embezzlement trial. The Conservative and Centre parties intend to introduce interpellations in the Reichstag on the subject. The Government is seeking to disarm these attacks already. It has reorganised the Accountant's Department of the Wilhelmshaven yard on a commercial basis, and to-night publishes a summary of a report made by the Imperial Commission appointed at the beginning of the year to investigate various questions connected with the organisation and administration of the Imperial dockyard. The Commission has inspected a large number of Government and private undertakings, while the organisations of foreign navies have also been examined. Vice-Admiral Wodrig, ex-Director-General of the Whilhelmshaven yard, is now studying the organisation of the British and American navies.

The Commission has arrived at the conclusion that all navies have a dockyard organisation similar to the German, but suggests various reforms, notably the introduction of commercial book-keeping and the appointment of a revisory official in every dockyard. The Commission finds that abuses exist in the system of purchasing stores, and makes suggestions tending to remedy this and to accelerate the transaction of business. The Secretary of State for the Navy has accepted the finding of the Commission, and ordered that the necessary steps for the introduction of the proposed reforms shall be taken as soon as possible.

Vice-Admiral von Usedom, Directer-General of the Kiel Dockyard, has been summoned to Berlin to a conference with the Admiralty on the subject of the scandals.

THE MISSING DOCUMENTS.

In the eyes of the German public the Kiel dockyard case has resolved itself into a trial with alternative defendants. It is felt that in so far as the prisoners can be convicted of actual fraud, the naval administration will be exculpated of the negligence and extravagance which have been laid to its charge. If, on the other hand, the proceedings should culminate in an acquittal, the inference will be drawn that the extensive perversions of Admiralty stores were principally due to departmental mismanagement and incompetence.

So far as the evidence has gone, it would appear that the prosecution is basing its case in the first instance on the letters exchanged by the two defendants, Frankenthal and Jacobson, and on the alleged tampering with this correspondence. The communications which passed between the prisoners named contained frequent references to the advisability of one or other of the correspondents paying money to some person or persons designated by Hebrew words, "Rabbione," "Rabi II," "Baboist," or "Meschores." The view taken by the prosecution is that one or more of these names were used to denote the prisoner Heinrich, who was at the head of the store-houses in the dockyard.

When the case first came up, some eighteen months ago, and the accused were arrested, all their business papers were impounded. These documents are of so voluminous a nature that they fill an entire room. It was necessary to allow the defendants and their counsel to have access to them for the purposes of the defence, but though an official was always present when their scrutiny was going on, it was found that certain papers, on which the prosecution was particularly relying, had disappeared. Shortly afterwards the prisoners' counsel announced that, in going through the papers, their clients had found a number of letters to which they attached special importance. These letters proved, as a matter of fact, to confirm the defendant's innocent version of the meaning of the mysterious references to "Meschores," and the rest of them, which were regarded by the Crown lawyers as so highly suspicious. In particular they supported the statement that the pseudonymous individual was none other than a forwarding agent named Kluender who has since died and consequently can no longer testify either for or against this declaration.

If these letters are genuine they knock the bottom out of the gravest count of the indictment at one blow. On the other hand if they can be proved to be forgeries they will to say the least of it, enormously strengthen the contention of the prosecution that the pseudonyms in question were only employed to veil illegal transactions.

The defence apparently is relying on the absence of any direct testimony against the authenticity of the suspected documents and the difficulties which stood in the way of the prisoners drawing them up in their cells. For the prosecution chemical evidence is put in to prove that the suspect letters were written with materials different from those employed for the remainder of the correspondence of about the same dates. The utmost importance is attached to this point on which both sides have yet to call further witnesses.

FUTURE OF CRETE.

The Turkish Note on the Cretan question is arousing intense interest in Athens. Some extreme optimists delude themselves with the hope that M. Iswolsky and Signor Tittoni at Racconigi decided on a new departure, which will at least draw Crete nearer to Greece, but the members of the Cabinet envisage the situation from a more realistic angle of vision. They anticipate for Crete a Russo-Italian declaration analogous to the Austro-Russian proclamation respecting Macedonia, after the Murzsteg Convention.

Italy and Russia will doubtless act on the maxim, "Let sleeping dogs lie, and trust to time for a solution." No further promises are likely to be made by the Protecting Powers, or believed in by the Greeks and Cretans.

The pity is that any hopes were ever held out, or, having been made, were not realised. The Central European Powers, who take credit to themselves that they were not parties to this bewildering oscillation between Turkey and Greece, are now pursuing a clear-cut Turcophile policy in the Near East, which will brook no new disturbing factor. Consequently there will not be a European Conference, nor will pressure be put upon the Porte to force the Cretan question to the forefront of practical politics. The danger reopening the problem will be recognised and postponed.

The Greeks are resolved to continue their military and naval preparations to the extreme limit of endurance, so long as Crete continues suspended between the Ottoman Empire and the Hellenic kingdom, like Mahomet's coffin between earth and sky. They are now borrowing money and raising taxes for war material, neglecting such urgent public works as railways and roads, and nothing the Powers can urge will turn them from that perilous course. Their brethren in the Ottoman Empire, warmly sympathising with these self-sacrificing endeavours in the cause of Hellenism, are certain to second them by money-offerings and by striving to put pressure upon the Turkish Government. This will not contribute to improve the relations between the Mahomedan and Christian elements in Turkey.

On the other hand, the Porte will not maintain an attitude of solid indifference while the Greeks are increasing their military and naval strength. Turkey is keenly, almost vitally, interested in closing the open wound with the least possible delay. And if, in supposed self-defence, we should suddenly take things into her own hands and confront Europe with an accomplished fact, it is very questionable whether the Protecting Powers would or could deal more harshly with her than they dealt last year with Bulgaria.

These are the views taken by certain Turkish public men with whom I am in touch. Wider reflection might perhaps warn them that this course would involve serious risks, but patriotic impulse is stronger than the promptings of reason, while the temptation to trust issues to strength of thew and sinew may become irresistible.

As for Crete, a postponement of the settlement will mean the perpetuation of the present stagnation. The population is poverty-striken, although the country is naturally rich. Valuable produce cannot be exported because of the prohibitive cost of transport. Cretan civilisation is at a much lower ebb than it was twenty-five centuries ago, and until the country emerges from its present equivocal status no change for the better can be hoped for.

But even if all these difficulties be successfully exercised, it seems very probable that the truce will not last longer than ten months. Once the general elections for the Greek Chamber begin, and they cannot be postponed beyond September next, Crete will send Deputies to the Athens Parliament, and no Cabinet will debar them from the Assembly. In order to be better prepared, from the naval and military point of view, for this contingency, all the political parties are agreed to stretch a point of constitutional law, and postpone the elections until September.

PORTE'S NOTE TO POWERS.

The Turkish Note to the Protecting Powers with regard to Crete has been delivered at the Foreign Office by Tewfik Pasha, the Ottoman Ambassador in London. On enquiry being made at the Turkish Embassy with reference to the latest development of the Cretan question, the Councillor of the Embassy made the following explanatory statement to Reuter's representative. "The position of the Turkish Government in regard to its latest Note is very simple. We have sovereign rights in Crete which have always existed and will continue to exist. The protecting Powers acknowledge this right, with the regard to which they have several times given us formal assurances. On the basis of our right to these assurances of the Powers we had asked them to examine with us the form of administration to be given to the island—an administration, of course, based on autonomy. The Powers replied that the moment was not opportune for such a discussion. As according to the Turkish view, a further postponement of this question would result in danger and complications, which the Powers, equally with Turkey are anxious to avoid, the Sublime Porte has again urged the necessity of the protecting Powers coming to our point of view on this matter.

THE LORDS AND THE BUDGET.

[CRIMINALS AS LIBERAL DEMONSTRATORS.

Peers on the Platforms.

EFFECT ON THE MONEY MARKET.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER. 26.

Two men, arrested in the anti-Lords' demonstration, have been sentenced to a month's hard labour. Previous convictions for theft and assault were proved against one. Several were fined. The Public Prosecutor described them as an undesirable crowd.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

A number of Peers were among the platform speakers yesterday. The most notable was Lord Milner who, in a speech at Glasgow, said the Government was ignoring the other issues of the election and intended to cry down the Lords. He warned his hearers to prepare for a devilish rush of barbarian warfare, and added that "if the Lords believed the thing to be bad, it was their duty to prevent it and damn the consequences."

The Duke of Argyll, in a letter to the Unionist meeting at Glasgow, said the Old Maid Cabinet was obscuring the tariff issue by rousing class jealousy. He declared that the Lords were paying the highest compliment to the judgment of the people.

Mr. Ure, speaking at Sleaford, said if the people allowed the control of finance to pass to an unrepresentative Chamber, they would lose the colonies, for the colonies will only cling to a motherland which they can respect.

Dr. Macnamara, speaking at Camberwell, said the people were degenerates if they had not the gift to fight again the battle of financial supremacy.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

Fears of a crisis in Britain are affecting the monetary situation and are a depressing factor on the Berlin bourse.

It is stated that the Cabinet is undecided whether to adjourn or prorogue. The Campaign is in full swing. A number of Peers are taking part.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain speaking at Hackney admitted that he was an advocate of a tax on food. A two-shilling corn-tax, with preference to the Colonies, he said, would not alter the price of bread.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Mr. Herbert Samuel declares that the Government will not compromise with the Lords and that he has no doubt of the result of the election.

RINDERPEST IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Serious Outbreak.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

The Berlin *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* states that cattle disease has broken out at Muansa in German East Africa. It is believed to be rinderpest. Eight hundred oxen have perished.

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

Wool Sales Suspended.

LONDON, NOVEMBER. 26.

The Sydney wool sales have been suspended during the strike. The tramways and railways are curtailing their services and the gas is becoming exhausted.

BULGARIA AND SERVIA.

Russia's Satisfactory Intervention.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The interview between King Ferdinand and King Peter is regarded in Sofia as the beginning of a durable understanding. The result is attributed to the efforts of Russian diplomacy.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Advices from Belgrade state that it is understood that the King and Queen of Bulgaria will shortly pay an official visit to Belgrade, after which King Peter will visit St. Petersburg and other courts.

THE PORTSMOUTH ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The bye-election campaign is proceeding at Portsmouth. Lord Charles Beresford declares that the Government afraid to issue a writ is a white-feather Government.

THE TRANS-ANDINE TUNNEL.

Completion Effected.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The Trans-Andine tunnel, 3,280 yards in length, joining the Chilian and Argentine railways, has been completed.

THE WINNING JOCKEYS.

Frank W[illegible]tton Heads the [illegible]ist.

[illegible]NDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Frank Wootto[illegible]eads the list of winning jockeys with 16[illegible]ns to his credit, Maher has 116, and [illegible] 101, Mr. Farrie is the first of winning [illegible]s with £37,719. Then follow His Maj[illegible]ith £19,644, the Duke of Portland wit[illegible]5,064, and Mr. Jack Joel with £13,993.

AMERICA AND CHILE.

King Edward as Arbitrator.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

King Edward has been appointed arbitrator in the dispute which threatened to embroil America and Chile, owing to the former's demand for compensation amounting to £100,000, in connection with the mining concession granted to the firm of Alsopp.

BIG COTTON FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

Nearly two thousand bales of cotton were burned by fire in a Liverpool warehouse to-day.

TELEPHONE FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

International Concession Granted.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Advices from Constantinople report that as a sign of the new regime, the Government has given the British, French and American group a contract for establishing a complete telephone service in Constantinople.

END OF THE PORTUGUESE VISIT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

King Manuel has left England. He will stay a few days in Paris.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

A Hongkong telegram states that Lord Kitchener has left for Australia.

THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL.

Site Finally Adopted.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

Advices from Melbourne state that both Houses of the Commonwealth have finally passed the Bill making Yasscanberra, the Federal Capital.

MURDER BY POST.

Lieutenant Arrested.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

A Lieutenant has been arrested at Linz on a charge of sending the cachets containing prussic acid to the officers of the General staff. He has been identified as the purchaser of cachets similar to those sent.

THE CHINESE NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

English Honours Conferred.

LONDON, NOVEMBER. 26.

The following honours have been conferred on the Chinese Naval Commissioners:—Prince Tsaihsun, G. C. B.; Admiral Sah, K. C. M. G.; Lord Lichingfong, G. C. V.O.; and Sir Chengtungliangchang, K.C.V.O.

THE BLOCK IN THE CANAL.

"Nubia" Refloated.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The "Nubia," which blocked the Suez Canal has been refloated.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Manchester November Handicap.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

The race for the Manchester November Handicap was run this afternoon with the following result:—

Admiral Togo III	1
Rathlea	2
Rockbourne	3

Sixteen ran. The race was won by a length and a half with two lengths between the second and third. The betting at the start was :—

100 to 7 against Admiral Togo III.
7 to 2 against Rathlea.
100 to 9 against Rockbourne.

MADRAS MAIL TRAIN DERAILED.

Mails Delayed Twelve Hours.

Intimation was received on Friday night that four carriages of the Postal Express train for Madras which left Victoria Terminus at 9-40 a.m. on the morning of the 26th instant were derailed whilst passing through Dudni, a station on the Sholapur to Shahabad Section on the main line of the G. I. P. Railway (322 miles from Bombay) at about 19 hours the same day. No passengers were injured. The road was cleared at 3-50 hours next morning and the running of trains resumed as usual. The cause of the derailment is at present unknown. An enquiry will be held.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, November 27.

The postal special train, carrying mails and passengers from Bombay to Madras, is reported to have been derailed on the G. I. P. Railway, the mails being twelve hours late. Two relief engines have been sent from Madras. No casualties are reported.

THE VICEROY AND THE MYSORE PLANTERS.

Difficulties of Transit and Labour.

AN ADDRESS FROM COORG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, NOVEMBER 27.

On Friday afternoon Lord and Lady Minto visited the Armoury, and the Maharaja's splendid new palace, which is now nearly ready for occupation as well as the Maharani's College at Horsughly, an up to date institution.

In the evening, Their Excellencies and party attended an entertainment at the Town Hall, the principal item of which was a presentation in Canarese, of scenes from the Sikuntala. The acting and the music were excellent. His Highness and the Yuvaraj accompanied Their Excellencies.

PARADE OF STATE TROOPS.

On Saturday there was an inspection of the State troops, which cantered into the parade ground, with the Maharaja at 8-30 a. m. The ground is one of the most picturesque in India, the background being the famous hill. After riding down the line the Viceroy took up his position at the saluting point with the Maharaja. General Drummond was also present.

The march past was very good and the troops were smart and excellently mounted. The Transport Corps excited special admiration and kept a wonderful line, trotting past the carts which were designed by Colonel Jones, the popular Military Secretary to the Maharaja. They are a model of lightness and strength. At the end of the parade the Viceroy complimented Colonel Desraj Urs. and his officers on their smart and horsemanlike appearance.

Later on in the morning the Maharanis paid a visit to Lady Minto and the Viceroy received deputations from the Mysore planters and the representatives of the province of Coorg.

REPLY TO MYSORE PLANTERS.

In reply to the Planters' Deputation His Excellency the Viceroy said :—

"Gentlemen, as the representative of the King-Emperor I have listened with pleasure to the expressions in your address of loyalty towards the Throne, and I thank you sincerely for your kind words of welcome to me on my first visit to Mysore. Though I have long been acquainted with the excellence of His Highness the Maharaja's rule, I am very glad of the opportunity afforded me of making myself personally acquainted with the loyal conditions, upon which the development of the resources of Mysore are so largely dependent.

"The Government of India has never been neglectful of the planting industry, which is an important branch of imperial agriculture, and I am glad to hear from you as British subjects that you recognise the benefit secured to you under His Highness' administration. I understand the Mysore Durbar are generously contributing towards the salary of the Scientific Officer, to whom you have alluded, although they possess an expert colonist of their own, and until lately I believe employed an Agricultural chemist, who was of much service to the planters.

"I understand you to refer to the difficulties which many coffee estates have to face owing to their distance from a railway. The difficulty is no doubt a real one, but I am under the impression that most planting districts in India are similarly remote from main lines of communication, owing to their often being situated in somewhat wild tracts of country with a sparse population, with a view to obtaining a higher elevation and better rainfall. In this respect I am inclined to think the Mysore planters are probably as well off as their brethren in British India. Also they hold their land at cheap rates, and on an assured tenure. The State is well supplied with roads, and your representations to the Durbar never fail to receive due attention. As to the labour question, to which you allude, and the necessity for special legislation I would venture to remind you of the action already taken by the Government of India, with a view to assisting you in this direction whilst the Madras Act of 1893 gives power to local Governments to issue a notification authorising the execution within the presidency of any process issued under any labour Act in any Native State. I understand that the Mysore Durbar approved the Bill, when it was submitted to them in draft, and considered that it would satisfactorily dispose of all difficulties, and were ready to enact a similar law in the Mysore State. And as far as my information goes, it would seem to me that the reason why no such law has been passed in Mysore, is probably due to the planters themselves not being entirely of one mind on the matter or all are not generally convinced that such a law would on the whole be conducive to their interest. In the present circumstances therefore the question is, I think, one for consideration by your community, and I feel quite sure that if you agree as to the advisability of the application of a special labour law, you will find that your proposals will receive careful and sympathetic consideration from His Highness' Government.

"I am extremely glad to have had this opportunity of making acquaintance with the Mysore Planters, and of listening to their views in respect to the interests of the great industry, which they represent, and as to which it would be a great pleasure to me to give them every assistance in my power. I thank you again gentlemen for the kind words of your address."

In the afternoon Lady Minto, accompanied by Lady Antrim, returned the visit to the Maharanis, while the Viceroy visited the Maharaja's stables. Nowhere in India are to be seen more excellent stables. The fine buildings and spacious yards, spotlessly clean, the splendid condition of the horses, the perfect quiet and order, all testified to the constant personal supervision exercised by the Maharaja himself. Love of horses is, in fact, a passion with His Highness and his brother and not a day passes without two visits being paid by the Maharaja himself.

The Viceroy expressed the keen admiration as a brother horseman and horsemaster at all that he saw.

After dinner their Excellencies went to the new palace where they witnessed a wild dance by tribesmen from the highlands adjoining Coorg. This was followed by music, the magnificent new organ of the Maharaja and the violin playing being specially applauded.

Amongst his other accomplishments his Highness is a fine musician.

IMPROVED COMMUNICATIONS WITH COORG.

To the Coorg address His Excellency replied as follows :—

Gentlemen, Coorg is as you tell me far removed from railway communication, and it has hitherto been impossible for any Viceroy to visit it, but I am glad to have this opportunity of meeting a deputation from your loyal province, and I thank you for your hearty words of welcome to Lady Minto and myself. I hope that, as years go on, you will obtain the improved communications which you so naturally desire though for the present smallness of traffic, and the very costly nature of the work that any railway scheme would entail, would appear to prohibit such an undertaking in the near future.

I am very glad to hear from the Chief Commissioner that a project is under consideration for establishing a Renard train service. I hope that this may prove feasible since such a service, while itself a great improvement on the present means of transport, will in all probability foster a traffic that might hereafter justify the construction of a railway. I am glad to hear of your endeavour to preserve all that is good in the traditions of your race, that you are encouraging the rising generation to emulate the manly spirit of their forefathers, and to retain their national customs, tenure, and dress. I am glad, too, to hear of the care you are devoting to the education, not only of your boys but of your girls, and are thereby doing much to assist Government in maintaining the policy of managing the public service of Coorg from amongst the inhabitants of the province. I rejoice to hear that Coorg is recovering from the depression, which follows on the fall of the price of coffee, and I sincerely trust that you will succeed by your industry and thrift in building up your material prosperity, and in placing agriculture of every description on a permanent basis. I again thank you sincerely, gentlemen, for the cordiality of your greeting to Lady Minto and myself, and I shall have great pleasure in conveying your expressions of loyalty and devotion to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

HALUDBARI DACOITY.

Police Chowkadar Cut to Pieces.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

The chowkidar, who conveyed the message from the Duffadar investigating the Haludbari dacoity, which led to the arrest of the dacoits, was found murdered yesterday morning in the verandah of his house in Bhaira village near Mirpur. The man had been cut to pieces with a dao or similar instrument in his sleep. Information so far available, however, points to motives other than political ones on the part of the perpetators.

MOSLEM REPRESENTATION IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 27.

The Executive Committee of the Punjab Moslem League have passed a resolution, expressing appreciation of the appointment of Mr. Amir Ali to the Privy Council, also gratitude for the reform scheme, but suggesting the desirability of giving to Punjab Mahomedans (1) the right to elect a representative on the Imperial Council and (2) separate representation of Mahomedan urban interests on the Provincial Council.

A HOUSE-BOAT ON FIRE.

Death of a College Principal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, NOVEMBER 27.

A telegram from Srinagar reports a fatal accident, through the burning of a house boat, to Mr. A. W. Collie, Principal of the Srinagar Shri Pratap Hindu College. The deceased was at one time principal of the Benares Hinds, College, where he has many Indian friendu who are greatly concerned at the news. He was living alone, at Srinagar, his family being in England.

MAHARJA OF PATIALA.

Show Keen Sense of Duty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATIALA, NOVEMBER 28.

The Maharaja of Patiala having heard that the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition of Lahore, needs further funds, has supplemented his donation of Rs. 4,000, by another Rs. 3,000, while the bigger officials of the State have subscribed Rs. 5,000 by contributions of Rs. 100 each.

The Maharaja works eight hours' daily and all officials attend office daily, a step quite in the right direction unknown hitherto in Patiala.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE U. P.

Probable Changes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 27.

In a resolution just published, on the working of Municipalities in the United Provinces, during the past year it is anticipated that material changes are likely to be effected in the constitution, control and working system of Municipal Boards, their powers for public good and methods by which they raise their income as the result of the deliberations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation and the proposals both of the Sanitary Conference and the Committee on Municipal taxation. It will clearly be necessary, says the Lieutenant-Governor, once more to revise the law which governs them. Preparations for this purpose are being made and the Lieutenant-Governor looks forward to receiving from his new Legislative Council great help in this important work. In the administration of existing Boards during the past year, he finds grounds for the conclusion that the changes when they come will lead to greater public interest in Municipal work without a sacrifice of efficiency in administration.

KARACHI TRAMWAYS.

Trial Runs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 26.

A trial trip was made by the Karachi Tramway Company last night with the new petrol motors that has been got out for the Tramway service, a few guests being conveyed to Kiamari and back. The new system is to be brought into operation for public traffic next month, and meanwhile the drivers are being trained and the work of altering the old cars for motor traction is proceeding.

THE next examination of engineers or certificates of competency under the Bombay Boilers Inspection Act particularly sections 19 and 27, will be held at Manora on the 10th of January next and subsequent days. Applications to sit should be submitted promptly to the Collector, Karachi.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

WRECKS AT JAMAICA.

Drowning Fatalities.

A disastrous hurricane visited Jamaica, and a number of wrecks are reported to have occurred at different points on the Coast.

The average rainfall has been ten inches daily. The resulting inundation of the plantations together with the landslides have played great havoc with the property of the planters.

The damage at Kingston and its neighbourhood is estimated at £50,000.

The later reports received indicate that a number of people lost their lives in the floods.

Hypnotist Mobbed.

VIOLENT SCENES IN GLASGOW.

Violent scenes are of nightly occurrence at the Glasgow Coliseum, where the hypnotist Bodie is giving performances. Last night he was covered with eggs and flour, and at the close of the entertainment he was mobbed by a thousand infuriated students who attempted to carry him to the river Kelvin. Before the students could carry out their purpose, however, Bodie was rescued by the police. The leader of the students warned Bodie to leave Glasgow.

Boys as Policemen.

A CHICAGO IDEA.

The municipality of Chicago has organised a police force entirely composed of boys whose duty it will be to maintain order among the lads of the city.

The boys will act under the regular police force and will be vested with authority to make arrests whom to preserve order it is found necessary to remove juvenile offenders into custody.

British Crops.

ESTIMATED YIELDS.

The Board of Agriculture estimate of the British crops is;—Wheat, 7,694,858 quarters; barley, 7,620,962 quarters ; oats, 15,397,308 quarters.

Appalling Mine Catastrophe.

A TERRIBLE DEATH ROLL.

Advices from Spring Valley, in Illinois, U.S.A., contain the bare announcement of a mining disaster with an appalling loss of life.

It appears that a fire broke out in a mine at Spring Valley, belonging to the St. Paul Company, and it is estimated that 460 men have perished.

All attempts at rescue have been abandoned.

Australian Wines.

A FAVOURABLE REPORT.

The judges at the Brewer's Exhibition report that the condition of the red and white Australian wines shown was excellent. The sparkling wines, they state showed a remarkable improvement, proving that with care in the composition of the cuves excellent sparkling wines can be made in the colonies.

British Politics.

A VIOLENT SUFFRAGETTE.

VICIOUS ASSAULT ON MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Winston Churchill, was the victim of a vicious assault by a Leeds suffragette named Garnett at the Bristol railway station yesterday.

The Minister had been invited to Bristol to take part in the functions arranged in connection with "Colston Day"—a day set apart in the calendar for the periodical celebration of the many benefactions of Edward Colston, a noted Bristol philanthropist. A cordon of policemen was on duty to secure the unmolested passage of the Minister from the railway station. This cordon, however, was successfully traversed by Garnett, who rushed up to the President of the Board of Trade and shouting. "Take that, you brute," brought a dog whip down on, his head with considerable force, the lash of the whip sweeping across his face.

Mr. Winston Churchill grappled with his assailant, and there was a short struggle on the edge of the platform. Eventually he wrenched the whip from her grasp, and placed it in his pocket. Garnett was immediately arrested.

SPEECH BY MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

"STORMY WEATHER COMING."

Mr. Winston Churchill, the President of the Board of Trade, was entertained at a banquet at Bristol. last night, and spoke on the political situation.

He said there was stormy weather coming, and that they would have to cope with the Lords and also with the ladies. (Laughter.)

Referring to the Budget he expressed defiance of the House of Lords, and confidence in the people. The former, he stated, were offering battle on the worst possible ground for themselves.

IRISH NATIONALISTS.

DEFINITE PLEDGE TO BE EXACTED.

The "Daily Mail" dates that Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalists, will insist upon a definite pledge to grant Home Rule to Ireland being made by the Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) before the next general elections. If such an assurance is not forthcoming the Nationalists will vote in Great Britain and Ireland against the Liberal Party.

British Defence.

THE KAISER'S VIEW.

Admiral Sir Nathaniel Bowden-Smith (who was commander-in-chief on the Australian Station in 1892-95) delivered an address before the National Service League last night.

He remarked that Prince Henry of Prussia stated recently in conversation with a friend that the Kaiser was deeply affected by the English criticisms of himself. While repudiating any intention of teaching England, the Kaiser considered that England should have a strong territorial army recruited by compulsion.

Admiral Bowden-Smith urged the need of a strong navy and a bona-fide territorial force to give the navy more freedom of action. "If we had a stronger navy," he observed, "we would remove a great temptation from Germany, but at present it can hardly be said that we have the command of the seas beyond our own shores."

MR. FINNEY, C.I.E., Member of the Railway Board, accompanied by Sir Willcocks, Agent of the Burma Railways, and all the heads of the Railway Department is at present inspecting Mu Valley section as far as Myitkyna.

NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, NOVEMBER 14.

H. M. S. "Fox" is again in the Persian Gulf. Her Commander Captain Hunt, I anticipate, will soon be raised to the rank of commodore, in recognition of the conspicuous services, he rendered to his Government in seizing dhows engaged in the arms traffic in the Persian Gulf and particularly during the disturbed times at Bushire.

A few weeks ago, the "Fox" seized, in the Oman waters, a dhow with 1,200 rifles and 200,000 cartridges, on suspicion that their ultimate destination was Dilwar and Rohilla, in the Persian littoral. The dhow sprang a leak and put in a creed on the Oman Coast, and while transferring their cargo to smaller craft, the "Fox" pounced upon them. The dhow, with the crew and arms, have been taken to Muscat where an enquiry will be held. The arms were confiscated and the crew fined and imprisoned.

An Italian gunboat, the "Elba," paid a visit recently to Muscat, Bunder Abbas and Linga. The object of her coming to the Persian Gulf has not transpired but many conjectures are being made.

The Minister of the interior has notified by telegraph to all electoral centres in Persia, that the New Parliament will be opened by the Shah in person on the 1st Zilcadeh 1327 (15th November 1909) and has ordered a salute of 12 guns to be fired to announce the event and that in order to mark the day there shall be illuminations and fireworks. The new Parliament will be composed of 120 members and according to the rules of the Constitution 60 members are sufficient to form a quorum. It is said that about 70 members have now arrived at Teheran from various constituencies and that the priestly element have been entirely debarred from election. Right thinking Persians are, however, not very hopeful of the new Parliament as there is little honesty of purpose among its members, but this we must leave for time to decide.

It is said that recently some disagreement arose between Sardar Assad and the Sipahdar, the two principal builders of the present Government, and although this has been removed it is generally feared that it will again crop up to the detriment of the country.

Some short time ago, the Imperial Bank of Persia shipped hence five hundred thousand Krans in specie per s.s. "Africa" for transmission thence by caravan to Kerman, in order to profit by the favorable exchange then ruling. There the roads are still unsafe and insecure, but the Bank hoped to take advantage of the opportunity of sending their specie up with the Indian escort, which had accompanied Major Ducat, H. B. M's. Consul at Kerman, to Bunder Abbas, and which escort had to return to Kerman after getting to their journey's end. In the meantime a large caravan from Kerman, bringing opium and carpets to Bunder Abbas, was looted en route and since then caravan traffic has entirely ceased in those localities. The Bank's money is consequently still lying in H. B. M's Consulate at Bunder Abbas, as the Deputy Governor will only supply a Persian escort to accompany the specie, as far as his jurisdiction extends, but declines, and justly so, any responsibility for the safety of the money. The Bank however is very much disappointed, especially as the expected profits have now vanished owing to rates having fallen at Kerman.

The British Contingent, stationed at Shiraz, was to retrace their steps to Bushire on the 11th instant, but report says, that their departure thence is indefinitely postponed, owing to the fact that the Governor, Schame Dowleh, who had grasped the present situation and had, in a masterly way, brought about tranquillity in Fars, has been deposed.

S. S. "AHMADI" WRECKED OFF MOMBASSA.

News has been received in Bombay that the s. s. "Ahmadi," of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, went aground at Mombassa on the 17th November, on the East African Coast. The "Ahmadi" was on her way to Bombay from Delegoa Bay, with a general cargo and passengers. All the passengers and crew have been safely landed at Mombassa, and the vessel had to be abandoned. The Ahmadi was a steel screw steamer of 1,640 tons, and was built in 1888 by Messrs. B. Stephenson and Company, Limited, at Newcastle. Her length was 290 feet, breath 40 feet and depth 18 feet. The officers and crew of the ill-fated vessel will arrive in Bombay by the s.s. "Naderi" belonging to the same Company. The "Ahmadi" was under the command of Captain Green.

THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 27.

The Commadder-in-Chief arrived at Hyderabad (Sind) last night from his shoot at Pithoro. He slept in the train, and left this morning for Karachi. There was some fever amongst the staff in Camp.

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 28.

Sir O'Moore and Lady Creagh will arrive at Calcutta on the afternoon of the 6th of December.

A MAHARAJA WEIGHED IN GOLD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

Last Saturday, the Maharaja of Nepal, Maharaja Chandra Samsher Jung Bahadur Rana went to Pashupatinath in Nepal, and had himself weighed in gold, which was distributed among the poor. Thousands were also fed by the Maharaja and clothes were distributed by him.

JAIPUR IN MOURNING.

The Maharani's Will.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

Jaipur is in mourning in consequence of the death of the Maharani. The Shrad ceremony has been performed, but the court will continue in mourning for a month.

The deceased lady has left two lakhs of rupees to charities.

THE *Punjab Gazette*, this week publishes rules for the conduct of business in the enlarged Legislative Council of the Punjab, and also a formal notification of the Punjab Provincial Civil Service re-organisation scheme.

THE COAL STRIKE.

An Ominous Outlook.

MEETING OF STRIKE CONGRESS.

PREVIOUS RESOLUTION CONFIRMED.

EMPLOYERS' PROPOSAL REJECTED.

SYDNEY, NOVEMBER 14.

The Strike Congress met again at the Trades Hall yesterday. It was an extended Congress, additional representatives of the miners and representatives of the additional unions attending.

The Congress, it is stated decided to stand by the resolution passed last Tuesday so that on Tuesday morning the strike will become general among the unions associated with the production and distribution of coal. Besides the miners, the Newcastle Crane Employees' Union, the Coal Trimmers' Union, the Wharf Labourers' Union, the Coal Lumpers' Union, and probably the seamen, will come out. Executive meetings of these unions have been held already, but the consent of their members has still (except in the case of the seamen) to be obtained at mass meetings. There is, however, no doubt of that consent being given. The trollymen and draymen and the storemen have not yet been formally asked to come out but they probably will be. Even if they are not the strike of the others will lay most of them idle, and it is quite certain that they will not refuse to come out when they are asked.

By about the middle of this week all these men will be idle. Wool will be laid up, wheat will be laid up, ships will be laid up, and all the transport services in the State thrown into confusion.

SECRET MEETINGS.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Before the Strike Congress met there was a special meeting of the executive of the Federated Coal and Shale Miners' Association. The situation was considered, and a report was drawn up for submission to the congress. The morning meeting lasted about an hour and a half.

Every precaution was taken to keep the deliberations of the Congress secret. The door of the room where it met was specially guarded, no one being allowed to approach within hearing distance. As the members trooped out at 1-30 o'clock no information was vouchsafed to the waiting pressmen. One of the leading delegates said :—"We are bound over not to give a single word of information." It is known, however, that at the morning sitting the Congress arrived at a decision which was considered during the afternoon by the Coal and Shale Miners' Federation and by the executive of the Seamen's Federation.

The Congress again met at 7-30 o'clock and sat for four hours. The street outside the Trades Hall during that time was all but deserted and a passer-by would never have dreamed that one of the most momentus of labour gatherings was in progress. Inside the building the delegates were almost as silent as the spinx. "Our instructions are," said Mr. Hughes, M. H. R., "that no information is to be given to the press; absolutely nothing of any kind whatever," and his words were echoed by the other delegates who were appealed to for information.

The colliery proprietors' replies to the offer of a conference were the special business before the meeting and they came in for some pretty sharp attacks. Mr. Hughes is said to have had a scheme for bringing about a conference, but the majority of the delegates were against it. It was suggested that the mine-owners' offer should be accepted and the men return to work during the holding of a conference, without pledging themselves not to come out again if an agreement was not come to. A large majority was against this, too, on the grounds—first that it would mean a reversal of Tuesday's resolutions and second, that once the men were got to work again the conference would be dragged out until large coal stocks had been put by.

The financial question took up a good deal of argument, and specially Mr. Bowling's co-operative coal mines system. This was criticised vigorously by some of the delegates who urged that to raise any coal at all would only be to play in the enemy's hands. But by the end of Saturday night's meeting there was no doubt of the feeling of the large majority of the delegates—they would fight.

The Congress will meet again to-day, and will it is understood, be mainly occupied with strike arrangements.

WATERSIDE WORKERS' UNION.

A MASS MEETING CALLED.

A mass meeting of the Sydney Waterside Workers Union will take place to-morrow. A telegram signed by Mr. Hughes, M.H.R., president of the Union, was despatched to the branches in the other States inquiring whether in the event of their being called upon to cease work on Tuesday morning they would do so.

Mr. Morris, secretary of the Melbourne branch, and Mr. McCabe, the general secretary of the Queensland Union, will be present at to-morrow's meeting, and will also attend the congress at the Trades Hall. These two delegates are not quite satisfied with the notice, their respective organisations have received to join in such a terrific industrial upheaval but they state that the men belonging to their respective unions are desirous of doing what the general body representing organised labour consider to be best in the interests of all.

The members of the Queensland executive think that as the strike of colliery employees has not extended to the northern State the handling of cargoes and supplying of coal to vessels trading from Queensland ports should not be interfered with. Mr. McCabe will place this view of the case before Congress to-morrow.

PROPOSED ARBITRATION.

SUGGESTION BY MR. FISHER.

Mr. Fisher, M.H.R., has made a suggestion that as early as possible both parties should agree unconditionally to state a case for the Federal Arbitration Court. The occasion, he said, was a momentous one, and should be dealt with in the most united and charitable way free from every form of bitterness.

FEDERATED SEAMEN'S UNION.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY SECRETARY.

Mr. Guthrie, of the Federal Senate, who is secretary of the Federated Seamen's Union, when referring to the strike in general terms to-night, said : "There is nothing that cannot be settled by three men, one from each side with an independent Chairman, in two days. The miners' grievances are no more difficult than ours. Their list of grievances is not any longer."

THE MINER'S WAGES.

It is understood that the colliery proprietors at Newcastle intend to pay over the money earned by the men during the week ended November 6 as usual. The practice has been to return a week's wages in hand.

LITHGOW COLLIERIES CLOSED.

PROBABLE EFFECT ON IRONWORK INDUSTRY.

All the collieries in Lithgow district are now idle. These include the Ironworks Tunnel and Great Cobar pit, which supply the ironworks, and smelting works, and the question as to how long these works can continue is one to which an answer must be found within the next day or two.

About 600 miners have downed tools, and the stoppage of the ironworks would involve 1,000 workers and should the Portland Cement Works have to cease operations another 600 wage-earners would be thrown idle.

FOOD FOR MINERS' FAMILIES.

EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY.

Statements have been made to the effect that already widespread distress is beginning to make its appearance in the Newcastle district, and that some of the miners' families are being put to severe straits to get food. These statements are greatly exaggerated. In one or two instances distress does exist, but this is due more to family troubles that were in existence even when work was going on as usual in the district. Certainly in some districts the men have not had a very busy time, but as a rule each week they have earned sufficient to provide food. Now that the strike is on their position is but little worse.

The Federation has made excellent arrangements for relieving all distress. This is the first time in the history of the district that their arrangements have been so complete. The responsibility for providing the necessaries of life for the miners' families has been taken over by the Federation. The miners are, therefore looking forward to a continuance of the struggle in a much more hopeful spirit, and feel that they will be in a better position to reject any offer for settlement unless it embodies complete redress of their grievances.

STOCKS OF COAL ON HAND.

PURCHASES BY RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

When the strike commenced at Newcastle there was a fairly large supply of coal in trucks at the Dyke. Early last week there were 10,000 tons available, but portion has since been shipped away. It is now understood, however, that the Railway Department is negotiating for the purchase of the remainder. The Caledonian Company had on hand about 5,000 tons, and it is reported that the whole of this has now been sold to the Railway Department at £2 per ton. The Lambton and Burwood Collieries are also disposing of about 1,666 tons of coal to the department at the same figure. The Commissioner is also making extensive purchases in other directions wherever coal can be produced.

ATTITUDE OF NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT.

The Chief Secretary (Mr. Wood), speaking at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Manufactures last night, said that a suggestion had been made that the Premier had been inclined to take up the attitude of a threat or of threatening. Nothing was further from the intention of the present Government than a desire to say or do anything that might suggest direct interference with those who were desirous of settling the difficulty. While the Government could not take up any position of partisanship they must recognise their responsibility as trustees of the people and do their duty with discretion, but with determination as well. The public might rest assured that the Government would honourably and honestly but fearlessly carry out their duties in accordance with the law and traditions of the country. (Cheers.)

POSITION IN VICTORIA.

Melbourne, November 14.

The Victorian Government is watching the course of events in connection with the coal strike with the deepest interest, and it will consider, probably on Tuesday, the question of the immediate development of the Powlett River coalfield. It is roughly estimated by officers of the Mines Department that in two months' time, just about the period when the present railway stock of coal will become exhausted, 400 tons of coal could be taken out of the Powlett coalfield and delivered at Inverloch, subject to a free hand being given for development and a tramway being constructed from Powlett to Inverloch.

As there are sufficient steamers in Port Phillip Bay with their bunkers full of coal to take all the wool cargoes that can be shipped for a week to come the wool brokers have decided not to suspend the sales in Melbourne.

ACTIVITY IN SHIPPING CRICLES.

The chief feature of the strike situation in Melbourne yesterday was the great activity in interstate shipping circles. Several large inter-state boats found large cargoes yesterday, and the wharves presented an exceptionally busy appearance. Most of the Sidney boats will lay up on arrival at Port Jackson, and this fact accounts for the energy of shippers in getting cargoes away. There was also a rush of passengers to Sydney.

COMMANDEERING COAL.

The eagerness with which coal is being hoarded throughout Australia just now could not be better illustrated than by a recent act on the part of the New South Wales Railway Department. A well-known Melbourne shipping firm had on the New South Wales railways a quantity of coal intended for shipping work at Sydney, but the coal did not reach its destination. It was commandeered by the Railway Department. The shipping company concerned has endeavoured to procure the return of its valuable asset, but the department still holds the coal. The company is now preparing a bill to send to the department.

MORE STEAMERS LAID UP.

Two Indian traders are to be laid up in consequence of the coal strike. Other steamers new at Singapore and other ports will stock their bunkers with double supplies before leaving for Australia.

The Union Steamship Company has decided to increase the passenger fares to New Zealand by 10 per cent. and the rates for freight by 25 per cent.

The Melbourne ice manufacturers have decided to raise the price of ice by 20 per cent. from Wednesday next.

The paper mills at Fyansford will close down to-morrow on account of the strike, and a large number of men will be temporarily thrown out of employment.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS.

The Railway Commissioner made the following statement to-day:—"I have under consideration the question of necessary reductions, in the event of the trouble arising out of the coal strike in New South Wales unfortunately extending to South Australia. It has been decided in that case to make a reduction in the number of trains at present running, particularly as regards the goods traffic; that temporary employees will be at once dispensed with that those who are entitled to leave of absence must take it; and that if things are not adjusted by then further reduction in the train mileage and staff will become essential."

COLLIE AND BUNBURY UNIONS.

Bunbury November 14.

During the last few days the most engrossing topic of conversation locally has been whether the Collie Coalminers' Union or Bunbury Lumpers' Union are likely to become involved in the struggle now taking place at Newcastle. It is stated that one or two telegrams have passed between the strikers and the Collie Coalminers' Union, but nothing is known as to whether the miners of Collie have been asked to take definite action in the matter. One or two possible effects have been hinted at such, for instance, as that the local coal miners may refuse to comply with any orders for the supply of inter-State boats or to handle coal for export.

Naturally the business people of Bunbury and those with vested interests are very indignant at the possibility of what promises to be Bunbury's excellent opportunity being interfered with in any way. It has been pointed out that should Western Australian coal be given full advantage of the present opportunity the output will probably from now on be doubled, as far as the bunkering trade is concerned, whereas if it fails in the time of need it will make the position as regards local coal worse than it was before.

During the course of a discussion with several prominent unionist at Burnbury it was elicited that while it is hoped the Bunbury Lumpers' Union will be able to avoid being drawn into the struggle several telegrams have been received from unionists in the Eastern States asking if the members of the union are prepared to come out if desired to do so. The local labour leaders expressed a disinclination to impart his information, but there can be no doubt of its accuracy. A meeting will be held on Monday evening to discuss the matter. So far local unionists cannot see what advantage will be obtained by involving the Western Australian unions in the Newcastle dispute.

The Bumbury Lumpers' Union is federated with the Waterside Workers of Australia, but they do not lose sight of the fact that the Fremantle Union is not so federated. One prominent unionist summed up the position by stating that he could not see what it would advantage the Newcastle strikers by the members of the Bunbury Union coming out, inasmuch as the leading of timber could not affect the dispute now waging. Neither in his opinion, should the bunkering of coal in Western Australia be interfered with. In any event he thought the obligations of the Western Australian unions to the unions in the Eastern States would be covered by the former undertaking not to load any vessels with coal for sale in the East. Another prominent unionist pointed out that so far nothing of a definite nature had occurred, and naturally the union would want more information before a definite stand was made. He personally thought it would be more to the point if the coal miners at Collie were called out than that the lumpers at Bunbury should be, as he could not see that the dislocation of the timber trade would affect the position in Newcastle one way or the other. He was not inclined to attach too much importance to the telegrams which had been received, and in any case it was impossible to indicate what attitude the local union would take up until to-morrow night.

AFFAIRS IN SOMALILAND.

British Watchfulness.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, November 28.

The *Pioneer* writes:—The Foreign Office naturally keeps its own counsel in regard to affairs in Somaliland, but the warning of an Indian Regiment for service in that quarter is not only an indication that the situation there is likely to force a more active policy upon His Majesty's Government. The Government now is in possession of reports sent in by Sir Francis Wingate and Slatin Pasha as result of their recent tour of observation. The precarious state of the health of King Menelik is another matter that influences the position. While the sceptre of Abyssinia remained in his strong hands, anarchy in the adjoining country of Somaliland was no such great matter. But with his death affairs may take a different complexion. The Mullah who is now virtually master of the country may not only assert complete independence but may conceivably take a hand in troubling the politics of Abyssinia. As it is tolerably safe to judge that several European Powers will be watching the events in Abyssinia jealously with the idea of finding an opening for intervention, inconvenient activity on part of the Mullah may easily lead up international complications.

THE TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

Unsatisfactory Decrease.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 28.

The trade of Calcutta in the month of October was again unsatisfactory in comparison with the same month of 1908. The total trade was valued at a little over eleven crores, being in result a net decrease of 40 lakhs or 349 per cent. in September. There was an improvement, in imports and declining trade in exports in the past month. Conditions have been reversed and while exports have expanded in value, imports have receded. Imports of merchandise valued at 367 crores have fallen by 126 lakhs or 25 per cent. Exports of merchandise were valued at 696 crores being an improvement of 689 lakhs equivalent to nearly 10 per cent. Import trade declined generally in October, the largest falling off being under sugar wherein value decreased by as much as 477 lakhs. Yet the arrivals were larger in the month than in September, but coming chiefly in the last few days of the month, holidays interfered with early clearance for home consumption. There were eleven non-working days in October 1909, compared with ten in October 1908. It is also probable that the incident of Durga Puja holidays interfered generally with the clearances for consumption in import trade. In the previous year they occurred in the same month of October but in its earlier portion, thus enabling accumulations to be worked off before the close of the month. In the month just past, this was not possible as holidays ended with the month. If this assumption be correct the decrease in trade in all the main articles constituting import trade is explained and accounts for a decline in the total value of cotton goods by nearly 16 lakhs, machinery by nearly 18 lakhs, railway materials by over 10 lakhs, metals 9 lakhs, and wool manufactures 5½ lakhs.

In exports the quantity of tea exported in October rose by 35 million lbs. and the value by 206 lakhs. There is apparently now no reason to anticipate any reduction in production; exports of jute also increased by 11 lakhs, oil-seeds rose in value by 8 lakhs grain and pulse by 6 lakhs, jute manufactures by 5 lakhs, and lac by 4 1-2 lakhs.

Shipments of coal to foreign countries rose from 41,469 to 63,201 tons.

THE AMERICAN TOURISTS AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 28.

The "Cleveland" with the remainder of American visitors about four hundred in number arrived at Diamond harbour at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and as her draught is too large to allow her to proceed up the river Hooghli, she has anchored at Diamond harbour. The visitors were conveyed from the "Cleveland" to Calcutta by two of the Indian General Navigation Company's steamers, the "Dhulia" and the "Afridi" which have been especially chartered for the occasion.

Of tourists who landed yesterday evening a party of 100 left by special train from Howrah last night for Benares, while a nother party of 60 proceeded from Sealdah to Darjeeling. The remainder are staying at Grand Hotel. Among the arrivals yesterday is the Congressman Norvel, Excongressman of Nebraska and a millionaire. The tourists who have left Calcutta will return on Tuesday at the "Cleveland" will sail away on December last.

THE HON'BLE MR. HARVEY.

Visit to Rameshwaram.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAMESHWARAM, November 28.

The Hon'ble W. L. Harvey accompanied by Sir T. R. Wynne and officials of the South Indian Railway visited the Island of Rameshwaram yesterday. Before leaving the Island a visit was paid to the famous temple.

THE FIRST INDIAN PRIVY COUNCILLER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, November 28.

The Prince of Arcot presided over a large public meeting of Mahomedas held this morning under the auspicies of the Madras Presidency Moslem League. Resolutions were passed expressing appreciation of the appointment of Syed Amir Ali to Privy Council, also gratitude for the consideration of Mahomedan representations in respect of Reform and reconstitution of the Legislative Councils. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR AT BENARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, November 27.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Prince of Wales Hospital in the morning yesterday, laid the foundation-stone of the Harish-Chandra School and inspected the Benares Hosiery Works started by the well-known Rais of Benares, Rai Krishna Chandra Saheb. His Honour was very much pleased with the work turned out by the students and heartily wished success to the institution. The young Rai Saheb has a scheme of his own of founding scholarships and training young students in hosiery at his own cost.

In the afternoon the "At Home" given by Munshi Madho Lal was a great success. A dinner was given by the Maharaja Bahadur of Benares in the evening.

EDUCATION AT BENARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAAHABAD, November 27.

Another Educational extension was inaugurated by Sir John Hewett at Benares on Friday, in the laying of the foundation stone of the new building for the Harish Chandra School Institution that dates from the year 1866, being founded by the well-known Hindu poet from whom it takes its name, but has latterly been through a period of depression. From this it was rescued by the late Mr. Radice, and under the care of his successors has thriven to such an extent that the buildings have become quite inadequate to the numbers applying for admission. The Lieutenant-Governor, in performing the ceremony, paid a graceful tribute to the services of Mr. Radice, saying that his loss was an irreparable one alike to the public of these Provinces to Government and to the service to which he belonged. His Honour announced that Government would give Rs. 20,000 towards the new building as soon as public subscriptions to a like amount had come in.

DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, November 27.

At a recent Board's meeting of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College, reconsideration of the engineering branch received attention from financial considerations. Yielding to popular opinion, the engineering class will not be discontinued, but the scholarships are abolished and engineering students will pay the same fees as the art students. The special entrance examination is abolished. The appointment of Professor M. S. Advani is continued. The instructor's pay remains unaltered as regards the present incumbent. The consent of Government having been given, the new charges will come into force from the end of next year, the status of the existing students remaining unaffected.

NARAYANGANJ STABBING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, November 27.

An appeal was filed to-day in the court of the District Magistrate, Dacca, on behalf of the men convicted in the Narayanganj Stabbing case, and is to be considered on Monday.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 27.

The following additional *Gazette* notifications are published:—

Mr. R. A. Hooper, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs, has sixteen and a half months' furlough.

The examination for Mine Managers' certificates will be held at Assansol, beginning on the 16th of February next.

The Rev. S. E. Hickox is posted as Chaplain at Abbotabad.

Khan Abdulla Khan officiates as District Judge Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

Captain J. R. Brown, Commandant, Khyber Rifles, has twelve months' leave.

Captain Jarrett to act and Captain Trail and Lieutenants Galbraith, Forbes and Hume to receive acting promotion.

The following postings of newly appointed Indian Civilians are notified:—

Messrs. E. H. Johnston, G. H. Robertson, A. P. Middleton, S. Klengenstein, A. B. Duncan, E. Melson and H. W. Williams to Bengal.

Messrs. C. G. G. Helme, L. Sworn, W. H. Thompson, N. F. Peck, W. J. Arbuthnot, L. F. Quinston and J. H. Hutton to Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Messrs. J. N. G. Johnston, J. L. Sathe, C. Wright, J. H. Darwin, L. Sloan, H. J. Collister, C. F. Wood, H. Rutledge, B. G. K. Hallowes and K. A. H. Sons to the United Provinces.

Messrs. R. R. Maconachie, G. C. Hilton, E. Sheepshanks, A. J. Clark, and A. A. L. Roberts to the Punjab.

Messrs. A. B. Knowles, G. P. Burton, N. J. Roughton, and F. J. Woodward to the Central Provinces.

Messrs. B. W. Swithenbank, A. R. Morris, O. M. Rees, P. C. Fogarty and F. H. Stevenson, to Burma.

Mr. Jagannath Luxman Sathe has been allowed to postpone his medical examination for three months.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, November 28.

The annual Chrysanthemum show took place at Khusru Bagh, Allahabad, on Saturday, and was very successful. There has not been a very favourable season, heavy rains having adversely affected the plants, nevertheless some fine blooms were shown. The prize winners included Lady Stanley, Messrs. Thoultrie, Porter, and Burkitt Hill, Lieut.-Colonel Maclaren and Mrs. Stuart Brooke.

VILLAGE RAIDED BY LOOTERS.

Casualties on Both Sides.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, November 28.

News from Peshawar states that a village near Fort Abazai was attacked by raiders on the 23rd instant, and some petty shops looted. The tribesmen were driven off by the villagers who lost two killed. There were some casualties among raiders.

MARRIAGE OF MR. D. A. CUTHBERT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 28.

The wedding took place at the United Free Church here yesterday, of Mr. Dan A. Cuthbert, of the National Bank, Bombay, and Miss Edith Bryan, sister of Mrs. A. J. W. Christie.

FIRE IN A KARACHI GODOWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, November 27.

A fire occurred yesterday evening about 7 p. m. at No. 2 Godown, North Western Railway Cantonment Store Department, which was fortunately extinguished by local assistance by 7-35 p. m. A quantity of coir and coir-matting only was consumed to the value of a few hundred rupees, while numerous inflammable and valuable stores were saved by the efforts of the railway employes and others. Fire arrangements here would apparently be hopeless to cope with any serious conflagration.

KABUL EN FETE.

Marriages in the Amir's Family.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 28.

A letter has reached Calcutta from Kabul, from Dr. Walter Saise saying that the Amir has agreed to his leaving Kabul early in January, It is therefore possible that he may be able to get home after all, in time to contest the election for West Bristol as the Liberal Candidate in person.

Dr. Saise says Kabul has been en fete with the marriage of two Afghan princes, a son and brother of the Amir.

POONA MILITARY OFFICERS' ASSAILANTS.

Appeal Result.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, November 28.

The District Judge after hearing arguments of appeal by the five villagers of Wadgaon who were sentenced by the Assistant Collector, Poona, on charges of rioting, wrongful restraint and cheating in connection with the recent incident that occurred at Wadgaon village when Lieutenants Milne, Thunder and Hobson, of the Northampton Regiment, Poona, were out on a snipe shooting expedition.

The Judge confirmed the convictions for rioting and wrongful restraint. The convictions and sentences for cheating and mischief were reversed. The sentences of imprisonment on the accused are reduced to the term they have already undergone. The fines of ten rupees for wrongful restraint are confirmed, also the order regarding the villagers furnishing security.

LAHORE EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 27.

Mr. A. Ahmad, Commissioner of Bengal Fisheries, starts for the Lahore Exhibition to-morrow by the Punjab Mail taking exhibits of edible fish. Mr. L. L. Fermor, of the Geological Survey, also goes to Lahore next week with Geological specimens.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, November 27.—Maj Moore, 36th Sikhs from England.
Capt Lancaster, S and T Corps, from England.
Maj Sheppard, D A A G, from England.
Maj Dallas, S and T Corps, from England.
Lieut Millar, 46th Punjabis, from England.
Capt Saunders, S and T Corps, from England.
Lt-Col Eustace, 52nd Sikhs, from England.
Lt-Col Warren, 3rd Brahmans, from England.
Capt Sandes, R E, from England.
Capt Turnbull, 23rd Sikhs, from England.
Lieut Franstadt R E, from England.
Capt Swanson, 1st Middle Regt, from England.
Maj Mort, 8th Hus, from England.
Lieut Grevelle, 16th Rajputs, from England.
Capt Macaulay, 2nd Lancers, from England.
Capt Graham, 28th L C, from England.
Maj Low, 9th H H, from England.
Capt Ord, 1st S Lancas, from Lahore.
Lieut Powell, R E, from England.
Capt Harbord, 30th Lancers, from Jhansi.
Lt-Col Poindestre, 44th Inf, from Ajmere.
2nd Lt Miles, Dorset Regt, from England.
Lieut Binton, 105th Maharattas, from England.
2nd Lt Earle, Sherwood Foresters, from England.
Lieut Garinon, 113rd Inf, from England.
Maj Dames, 12nd Punjabis, from England.
Lieut MacCall, 33rd Punjabis, from England.
Maj Tarner, D A A G, from England.
Maj Stevens, 81st Pioneers, from England.
Lieut Coweyn, 95th Russell's Inf, from England.
Maj Holmes, 43rd Gr Regt, from England.
Major Lloyd-Jones, 113rd Inf, from England.
Major Brust, 24th Poona Horse, from England.
Lieut Sitwell, R F A, from England.
Lieut Cooper, R F A, from England.
Lieut Hogh, 101st Grenadiers, from England.

DEPARTURES, November 27.—Major Hilliard, S and T Corps, to Quetta.
Lieut Farrell, 99th Deccan Inf, to Singapore.
Col Skinner, A A G, to England.
Capt Harbord, 30th Lancers, to Jhansi.
Lieut-Col Poingdestre, 44th Inf, to Ajmer.
Capt Irvine, R E, to Bangalore.
Lieut-Benton, 105th Mahrattas, to Satara.
Major Davies, 22nd Punjabis, to Jubbulpore.
Major Paraet, R E, to Quetta.
Major Stewart, 81st Pioneers, to Bangalore.
Major Holmes, 43rd Erinpura Regt, to Erinpura.
Lieut Hogh, 101st Grenadiers, to Mhow.
Major Turner, D A A G, to Mhow.
Major Lloyd-Jones, 13th Inf, to Deesa.
Major Burst, 34th Poona Horse, to Aurungabad.
Capt Gharpney, I M S, to Aurungabad.
Lieut Sitwell, R F A, to Jubbulpore.
Lieut Cooper, R F A, to Jubbulpore.
Capt Yates, Adjt, to Lahore.
Lieut Mackenzie, 7th Rajputs, to Dinapore.
Maj Beach, R E., to Dehra Dun.
Lt-Col Nanton, R E, to Simla.
Lieut Lee, 59th Sind Rifles, to Peshawar.
Lieut Burnett-Stuart, R F A, to Peshawar.
Capt Harrison, Rifles Brigade, to Calcutta.
Capt Skinner, 5th Cavalry, to Pirde.
2nd-Lieut Johnston, Shropshire L I, to Dinapore.
Maj Moore, 36th Sikhs, to Rawalpindi.
Lieut-Col Millar, 46th Punjabis, to Ferozepore.
Lieut-Col Eustace, 52nd Sikhs, to Chakdara.
Lieut-Col Warren, 3rd Brahmans, to Agra.
Capt Sandes, R E, to Calcutta.
Capt Turnbull, 23rd Sikhs, to Ambala.
Capt Macaulay, 1st Lancers, to Dera Ismail Khan.
Capt Swanson, 1st Middlesex Regt, to Allahabad.
Lieut Graville, 16th Rajputs, to Bareilly.
Capt Graham, 28th L C, to Multan.
Lieut Uzielle, The Kings' Own Regt, to England.
Maj Sheppard, D A A G, to Rawalpindi.
Capt Robinson, S and T Corps, to England.
Maj Obbard, Div Farm Officer, to England.

The Gordon Highlanders, moving in relief to Cawnpore, will leave Calcutta for Midnapur on the 17th December.

DEATH OF A PARSI SOLICITOR.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Pestanji Kavasji, of the firm of Messrs. Pestanji Rustim Kola and Co., Solicitors of the Bombay High Court, which took place on Saturday evening, at his residence in Sleater Road, Grant Road, in the seventieth year of his age. He was an old Elphinstonian scholar and started life as a teacher. He was subsequently employed as chief accountant in the firm of the Hon. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I. Mr. Pestanji was one of the oldest Parsi solicitors of the High Court and chief partner of the firm which bears his name. For some months past, he had been suffering from cancer in the throat, and the best medical aid failed to afford relief. Mr. Pestanji was articled to the firm of Messrs. Remington, Hore, and Langley, Solicitors; and having passed the examination of a solicitor with distinction, started in business on his own account in 1873. In December 1885, he was joined by Mr. Rustim Dosabhoy Doctor, his cousin, as his partner, and in 1891 by Mr. Hiraji Kavasji Kola. The deceased gentleman was standing legal adviser to some of the highest Parsi families, by whom and by the public generally he was much esteemed and respected. He had a genial temper, a generous nature, and an obliging disposition, which made him popular among all classes of the community.

The recent series of experiments in the use of petrol valveless motors for the Karachi tramcars having proved successful, the first automobile car will be put on the service early next month. The proposed tramline extension to the Cantonment Station is now before the Bombay Government for sanction, and the work of constructing the permanent way will be undertaken immediately such assent is received.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

In spite of a large number of entries, 22 in all, which included three ships boats the afternoon in some respects could hardly be called exciting. It was one of the highest tides for the year being, according to the tide-table, a 16ft. 7 in. tide. High Water was at 11-28 (S. T.) and consequently at the time of the commencement of the races, just half tide, the ebb was at its strongest and as all courses had been arranged up harbour and the wind being light W.-W.-N. throughout the afternoon all yachts in the first leg had difficulty in stemming the the tide and added to this, there was a considerable amount of shipping both at anchor and sailing craft dotted about the harbour.

The ships boats were first away at 3-15. There were three entries for this race—a 36 feet pinnace and 30 feet gig from the Flagship and a 28 feet cutter from H. M. S. "Proserpine." The start was a very poor one, all the boats coming up against the tide from the Southward. The Pinnace was first over the line, 51 seconds after gunfire, followed 2 min. 37 seconds later by the Gig with the Proserpine's Cutter 19 seconds astern of the Gig. The Pinnace immediately crept away while the smaller boats scarcely made any headway against the strong ebb. They were lost to sight amongst the shipping and did not finish the course and were not even in sight up to the time of darkness setting in.

"A" class brought forth three entries. all starters. This was a procession, Sapphire being first ever under the charge of a new skipper, but a familiar face amongst us, 14 seconds after gunfire. Turquoise following 9 seconds later and Eileen IV was 53 seconds late, having hung about to the Southward of the line and the wind being flukey she misjudging the time. The three stood up the harbour in the direction of Cross Island, Eileen being first to bear away for the first mark, Tucker Beacon. They were all hampered by shipping both stationary and under way as in fact were all classes, but Melody rather overstood and had a dead run when she eventually shaped her course for the Beacon.

Eileen IV was first at Tucker Beacon, well ahead of Sapphire, Turquoise being well astern. Eileen immediately gybed which was a mistake considering the strong ebb tide prevailing, as she was considerably set down by the tide and had to again gybe to fetch North Karanja Buoy, the next mark. The other two held on the same tack on which they crossed the starting line and fetched the buoy although both boats were sailing by the lee. At North Karanja, Eileen IV was leading from Sapphire by 1 minute 47 seconds and 15min. 21 seconds from Turquoise After rounding the buoy. Eileen IV close hauled and stood on on the starboard tack heading for Colaba, a doubtful course, considering that the tide was still on the ebb. Sapphire and Turquoise immediately went about and stood up the harbour. However, on the beat to Committee Vessel, Eileen gained a further 5 minutes 27 seconds on Sapphire and 16 minutes 17 seconds on Turquise. The latter gave up at the Committee Vessel on the run to Mark Buoy Eileen had made up a further 3 minutes on Sapphire which lead she further increassed on the beat home to the Committee Vessel, winning after deducting time allowances by 1 min. 49 seconds. There was nothing exciting about the race and the light wind evidently suited Eileen. Turquoise was never in it, but it was hardly to be expected as saints had better a good sailing breeze.

"B" class starting at 3-40 p.m. made a better show Pixie being first leading by over 17 seconds after gunfire followed by Peewit 13 seconds with Anna 4 seconds astern and Erin, Trixie and Lylie, the two latter being over two minutes after gunfire. Pixie hugged the shore keeping close in to the new Dock Bund and Cross Island Reef by which she gained a considerable advantage. The first mark was Red Channel Buoy W. N. W. off Butcher Island at which mark Pixie was leading by 11 minutes from Erin. After a fairly close reach Trixie and Lylie rounding at intervals of about half a minute followed by Peewit and Anna at intervals of about 2 seconds. On the broad reach back to P. and O. B. Buoy positions were little changed except in the case of Anna who dropped astern about 4 minutes. It was a dead run to North Karanja Buoy with spinnakers to port with practically no alteration in times.

The wind by this time had varied a trifle to the Northward and all the yachts managed to fetch the schooner close hauled the boats in the Pixie Class, making a very good finish, 1 minute 8 seconds, covering the time of arrival of Trixie, Pixie and Erin. Mr. Monteath is to be congratulated on the performance of Lylie, taking into consideration the fact that her sails have had no chance of being stretched, and it was pleasing to see that she was partially manned by the fair sex whom we are always glad to see partaking and enjoying this heathly sport.

"C" Class made up for the poor starts in the former classes by providing one if not the best, that has ever been witnessed. There were ten starters and the start was so close that out of eight of the ten it was impossible to say which of them crossed the line first, but the Official starter gave the honour to Marie Louise. The majority of the boats hugged the shore much to the disadvantage of some of them who took soundings with their centre boards, three of them, we believe, taking the ground, but getting off after a few minutes' delay without breaking any of the Sailing Rules, one of them securing a place at the finish. They, however, had the satisfaction of seeing the other boats in difficulty in the tideway, scarcely being able to stem the tide. At P. and O. B. Buoy, "Curlewed" led with Maud second and Mavourneau close up. Shipping considerably embarassed the fleet on the run to North Karanja Buoy. On the beat home Maud scored by keeping to windward of a large sailing vessel which was laying at anchor to the N. E. of Middle Ground. The finish was most exciting. Clutha, Maud, Curlew and Mavourneau coming along together in a bunch Maud was first across the line 16 seconds ahead of Mavourneau, Clutha and Curlew finishing a dead heat 46 seconds later. The signal had been previously hoisted that the course was to be shortened as it was obviously impossible to finish the whole course, The handicaps had to be adjusted accordingly. Valkyrie again secured first prize, Maud the Class prize, Clutha second, Mavourneau third. We congratulate her owner on being placed in this his first race and wish him continued success. We were glad to see a new competitor in Weewin. Her owners must not be disheartened as being an unknown quantity she had to be placed scratch. The following are the results:—

"A" CLASS.—Sailed at 3-30 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire	12 33	R. H. H. Hopkins Mjr Muter, R.E	6 17 38	2 35 5
Turquoise	19 40	J. W. Stokes F. J. Preston	Gave up.	
Eileen IV	Scr	J. F. Watson	6 3 16	2 33 16

Course: Cee. Vessel to Tucker Beacon leaving it to Starboard thence to N Karanja Buoy to Starboard thence to Cee. Vessel thence to Mark Buoy leaving it to Port and to Cee. Vessel=10·48 miles. Wind W. by N. Strength Light. Time limit—6-15 p.m.

1st Prize won by Eileen IV.

"B" CLASS.—Sailed at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of arrival H.M.S	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Trixie	1 37	Officers Gloucester. R. Regt. E. Y. Watson	6 16 10	2 34 33
Pixie	Scr	J. E. Aspinwall	6 6 2	2 26 2
Lylie	Scr	R. G. Monteath	6 10 56	2 36 56
Erin	1 37	Col Mead	6 15 48	2 34 11
Peewit	8 53	Duncan Fraser	6 20 31	2 21 38
Anna	15 21	Officers H. M. Mint	6 39 36	2 34 15

Course: Cee. Vessel to Red Channel Buoy W N W Butcher Island leaving it to Port thence P and O B Buoy leaving it to Port thence N. K. Buoy leaving it to Starboard thence Cee. Vessel=9·70 miles. Wind W by N. Strength Light. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

1st Prize won by Pixie,
2nd Prize won by Peewit.

"C" CLASS RACE.—Sailed at 3-50 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Coralie	1 30	Officers 116th Mahrattas	Did not finish.	
Maud	0 30	Officers R. E.	5 54 44	3 4 14
Mavourneen	Scr.	Newman Taylor	5 55 0	2 5 0
Clutha	1 0	J. J. Welch	5 55 45	2 4 46
Lapwing	1 30	C. N. Moberly	5 58 34	2 7 4
Valkyria	5 0	R. Walker	5 56	2 1 0
Curlew	Scr	J. Wardlaw Milne	5 55 43	6 5 46
Jean	6 30	B. C. Reade	Did not finish.	
Marie Louise	3 0	K. MacIver	6 2 54	2 9 54
Weewin	Scr	L. C. Hopcroft	5 53 5	2 8 5

Course: Cee Vessel to P and O B Buoy leaving it to Starboard thence N. Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard thence Cee Vessel thence Middle Ground Buoy thence S. Troopship Buoy and Cee Vessel leaving all = 7·84 miles—Wind W. by N. Strength Light. Marks to Stardboard. Time-limit—6-15 p.m.

1st Prize won by Valkyrie.
Class Prize won by Maud.
2nd Prize won by Clutha.
3rd Prize won by Mavourneen.

Remarks—Course shortened at first round—Length 6 miles.

SHIP'S BOAT RACE.—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
36 ft Pinnace No. 2	Scr	H. M. S. Hyacinth	Did not finish	
36 ft Gig	18 7	H. M. S. Hyacinth	do.	
28 ft Cutter	18 7	H.M.S. Proserpine	do.	

Course: Cee Vessel, P. and O. B. Buoy, leaving it to Starboard, thence Mark Buoy leaving it to Starboard thence Cee Vessel = 7·54 miles. Wind W by N. Strength Light. Time-limit—6-15 p.m.

CALCUTTA RACING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 27.

The following are the result of to-day's racing:—

MIDGET PONY PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Etna (Taylor) 1
Eileen (Osborn) 2
Pantomine (Amis) 3

Won by 1 length; 2 1-2 lengths between second and third.—Time 1 min. 5 secs.

BETTING:—5 to 2 Etna; 3 to 1 against Eileen; 6 to 1 against Cocky; 10 to 1 against Pantomine; 20 to 1 against Chota.

THE WELTER PONY SELLING PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Picaniny (H. Galstaun) 1
High Court (Mr. Bletso) 2
May Morn (Mr. Dudley) 3

Won by 1-4 length; 3-4 length between second and third.—1 min. 24 seconds.

BETTING:—2 to 1 on Picaniny; 5 to 1 against High Court, 5 to 1 against May Morn; 16 to 1 against Chas.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Bobbie (Hill) 1
Convent Girl (Robinson) 2
Duke of Lancaster (McGowan) 3

Won by 1 1-2 lengths; 1 1-4 lengths between second and third.—Time 1 min. 4 1-5 seconds.

BETTING:—5 to 2 against Convent Girl; 3 to 1 against Bobbie; 15 to 1 against Duke of Lancaster 30 to 1 against Rivalry.

THE WALTER SELLING PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Wolferton (Evans) 1
Lefterin (Mr. Galstaun) 2
Greenstone (Mr. Levtus) 3

Won by 1 3-4 lengths; 1 1-4 lengths between second and third.—Time 1 min. 20 secs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Wolferton and Lefterin, 10 to 1 against Highland Fling, 40 to 1 against Leading Lady, and 30 to 1 against Greenstone.

GIANT PONY PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Danseuse (Evens) 1
Rupert (Taylor) 2
Lorraine (Firth) 3

Won by quarter length; one and a quarter length between second and third. Time—1min. 5secs.

BETTING:—3 to 1 against Danseuse, 5 to 1 against Rupert, 4 to 1 against Lorraine, 30 to 1 against Guide, and 59 to 1 against Amazon.

THE SEASON MAIDEN PLATE.—6 furlongs.

My Bill (Barret) 1
Jaffa Girl (Robinson) 2

Won by short head. Time—1min. 21 3-4secs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Jaffa Girl, and 5 to against My Bill.

ALL-INDIA MIDDLE-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 28.

A series of boxing contests will take place at the Volunteer Headquarters here with Jack M'Cauliffe presiding, and beginning on the 4th proximo.

Corporal Fisher, Lance-Corporal Walters and Private Morris of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers will arrive from Rangoon to-morrow morning. Corporal Atkinson of the Gloucesters, who is matched with Jack M'Cauliffe, for the All-India Professional Middle Weight Championship, is due from Bombay on Monday evening, and Bombardier Griffin, R.F.A., and Corporal Sherwood of the Worcesters will arrive from Jubbulpore and Bareilly on Wednesday.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONS AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, November 27.

The Anglo-Indian billiard champion Mike Elias, who has been here for the past few days, is meeting various amateurs, conceding 600 points in 1,000 up. He is matched this evening with the Sind Club's best amateur, and to-morrow evening meets the Parsi champion of India, D. Sutta, conceding the same points. The Parsi is reported to be in good form, and is well supported.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, November 28.

This tournament terminated after a fortnight on Saturday when the Leicesters from Belgaum defeated the smart Civilian team called the All Blacks by 1 goal to love and won the handsome Cup valued at Rs. 1,000. The All Blacks lodged a protest against the Leicesters' goal when the game was over, but the Committee decided that the referee's decision was final. Mrs. Alderson presented the Cup to the winning team and General Alderson made a short speech congratulating both the teams on their splendid play.

INDORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, November 28.

In the Indore Polo tournament yesterday the Central India Horse beat the Holkar Imperial Service Troops by eight goals to one, and Rutlam beat Indore Residency by eight goals to none. The Nawab of Jaora and the Raja of Rutlam played in the winning team.

By order of the Board of Revenue, the Special Manager of the Nanpara Estate is to make an open departmental enquiry into allegations made against Khan Bahadur Mustafkhan, Assistant Manager, concerning the Nanpara Raj succession, there being too many claimants.

In a resolution just published on the working of Municipalities in the United Provinces during the past year, it is anticipated that material changes are likely to be effected in the constitution, control and working system of Municipal Boards, and be methods by which they raise their income, as a result of the deliberations of Royal Commission on Decentralisation, and the proposals both of the Sanitary Conference and the committee on municipal taxation. It is clearly necessary, says the Lieutenant Governor, once more to revise the law which governs them. Preparations for this purpose are being made, and the Lieutenant Governor looks forward to receiving from his new Legislative Council great help in this important work.

"WHY DO I USE THE 'FORCE' BAT?"

[BY J. B. HOBBS (SURREY XI.)]

Given the average intelligence, one is naturally expected to grow in knowledge as time passes, and so, gradually, the mind arrives at that stage where it realises that there is a reason, and generally a very solid one, why everything that occurs does occur. It does not always fall to our lot to be able to understand the "whys and wherefores," neither do we always trouble to try and do so, except that unhappy person whose sole delight in life is to skin everything to the bone, and then grind the said bone to powder.

On the other hand, many of the occurring reasons are plainly to be seen by the most casual observer. It certainly behoves every worker—whatever his occupation may be—to thoroughly understand the instruments that he uses, so that the best result may be obtained from that knowledge, and the skill used by him in applying it.

My particular trade instrument is a Cricket Bat: a cleverly constructed combination of wood, cane, manufactured rubber, and (to finish it off) a piece of string.

Simple as this seems in the mere reading, the finished article possesses tremendous power, not only in the operative sense, when hitting the ball, for it also possesses the power to draw a vigorous boy from home to join his chums on the "pitch," thus incidentally freeing his mother from outbursts of exuberant spirits for a time, and perhaps saving to some extent the wear of the stair-carpet, which might suffer from an active mind and body, such as a boy usually possesses.

Again, it has the power to draw man towards man. Many a valuable life friendship has arisen out of the formation of small cricket clubs. A sort of freemasonry usually springs up among some of the members, and, from "pulling together" in the game, they often extend the "pull" into social life.

Perhaps its greatest power is demonstrated when exerted in the direction of drawing some 30,000 shillings and the same number of enthusiasts to one of the County or Colonial grounds to witness a battle for the famous "ashes" which are now buried in Australia, awaiting resurrection at the hands of the next visiting English team.

The bat is now in the hands of the player either for skilful use or failure, and when my turn comes, the amount of skill displayed is of a very variable quantity; nevertheless, I have gained a measure of success, and must be judged by the result, not being praised unduly for my few successes, nor too severely criticised for my many failures, because "it's all in the game," and the glorious uncertainty of cricket makes it the most charming of all our national sports.

The selection of a suitable bat is, or rather was, until recently, a matter of considerable difficulty, because it is almost impossible to get two blades exactly alike, unless they come from side by side out of the same tree, and the particular virtue of a bat was principally to be found in the quality of the blade, notwithstanding the claims put forth in favour of this or that particular construction of the handle.

I have devoted much attention to the matter because, naturally, it is of the greatest importance that I should use the "sharpest chisel" in the basket, and the result of my personal experience, together with that of some notable cricketers of greater experience, may be summed up as follows:—

The blade should be carefully selected for the purpose required, and generally speaking, the purposes may be classed into three sections:—

First. The hard wide grained blade which looks very nice and will stand a lot of hard usage, but which will fail to produce that powerful drive so dear to the heart of a forcing batsman. This blade is taken from the butt of the tree.

Second. The narrow grained blade which is selected from the upper portion of the tree, and is of a more spongy nature. This is the ideal wood for big hitters. It assists the handle in creating that initial impetus, without which, the ball must fail to reach the farthest point possible, according to the power exerted by the player, but be warned, this blade cannot be expected to possess the same wearing powers as a harder blade, because "it does more work, and better work."

Third. That happy medium combining both of the foregoing features, but necessarily modified by the combination.

The colour of the wood is not a matter for consideration. I have obtained equal results from brown, white, and mixed colours.

One had become so accustomed to the usual handle composed of cane with strips of rubber placed therein, either straight or at various angles, according to the ideas of different manufacturers, all giving about the same result, provided that the quality of the cane was satisfactory, so that the selection of any particular construction did not cause any anxiety, and until the commencement of 1909 season, my only care was the selection of a suitable blade.

For the reason I was not much interested when the patent "Force" bat was mentioned to me as being something possessing extraordinary powers, but I always endeavour to keep an open mind, and this, added to a slight natural curiosity, prompted me to try one at the Oval nets.

The first experience was very peculiar. I had never used a bat with so much "give" in the handle, and its resilience caused me to experiment with certain strokes, some of which produced an entirely different result to what I had grown accustomed to. I was much interested and decided to exhaust the possibilities of the newcomer by further practice. I found the absence of jarring a very welcome feature, because during a long innings each successive "jar" seems to gather strength, and under the new conditions I felt more confidence in meeting a ball with the bottom of the bat, which is frequently necessary especially in the case of fast "Yorkers."

Having gained this confidence, I decided to use it in the first match against Hampshire, with the result that I not only scored more rapidly than I had ever done before, but secured the record of scoring 100 on a "First" day before lunch, and ended with 205 for the complete innings, being some 40 runs more than my previous highest. I was, of course, much pleased with my new venture, and eager to find out just why the bat did "this and that," because I decided to continue its use, and would therefore study the construction.

The information was cheerfully furnished by the inventor, Mr. Summers Brown, of 40, Whitecross Street, London, and it is a matter of such interest to the cricketer that I will shortly state his views, which my constant use of the bat fully confirms.

It is well known that the handle is composed of squared canes glued together, and was originally used simply in this form. History records that although this simple construction was effective in driving the amount of glue used caused a partial rigidity which was extremely painful to the user by reason of the shock transmitted through the blade upon receiving a blow.

To neutralize this effect, it became customary to cut a slot or slots through the length of the handle and insert strips of rubber or other yielding material to absorb the shock. The method in its various forms proved partially successful in this respect and so improved matters but it had the disadvantage of weakening the driving power of the handle as it allowed a certain amount of the concussive power to escape more rapidly by medium of rubber strips through the top of the handle. It was the study of this problem that caused the invention of the "Force" bat the result being that every atom of shock is not only prevented from reaching the hands, but it is made to add to the power of the bat. The method adopted being the use of rubber under strong tension, either in the form of rings or strips wound through and about the cane, being securely locked in at the top of the handle, so that upon receiving a blow the blade transmits the effect to the handle instantly, and the lock returns with the same rapidity the power that would otherwise escape, while the tension rubber absorbs the upward and downward shocks that necessarily occur.

Some seekers after "perpetual motion" have endeavoured to extract a greater power than they created, and have been disappointed accordingly. There must always be a little less result under the most favourable circumstances, and the minimum loss should always be the object i[illegible]. With the "Force" bat I [illegible] fied that I have arrived at that minimum, [illegible] counts for the very solid reason why I u[illegible]

LUXURY FOR [illegible] LO[illegible]IN.

"THE ALBION MILK [illegible] PHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens [illegible] the skin, writes Lady Constance Howa[illegible] of Westmeath says: "It gives [illegible] is a highly ALBION MILK and SULPH[illegible] agreeable and beneficial luxury [illegible] Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin [illegible] refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately [illegible] Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

AMONG CANNIBALS.

Fighting in Northern Nigeria

Reute Agency has received from Northern Nigeri some interesting particulars of the operation lately ndertaken by the British among the cannibal pa tribes in the remote parts of the Province of Mu on the Upper Benue, operations undertaken or th rpose of establishing effective administration over a rritory so little known that in many cases the vi ges visited had never before been seen by a white an.

The relations between the Government and the Wurk people, the tribe chiefly concerned, had never been friendly, and the three expeditions previously sent against them having had no satisfactory resul fresh force was sent into the country in consequence of attacks upon traders, and also the purpose of finally bringing the Wor m under control. The people are described as bein the lowest type, every village being cannibal. orship consist of the worst form of fetish. In cases the entire population is stark naked.

Force started from Gateri, on the borders of the Ba and Muri provinces, some 30 miles north of the ue, and marched in a south-easterly direction ov tirely new country, of which nothing was kn except the extremely bad character of the pe The first places visited are described as "shock- the inhabitants being among the lowest. Their pa were so offensive that even the native soldiers unable to remain near them. Some hundreds o pagans assembled while the political officer e ed to them the wishes of the Government.

the patrol proceeded, they found the inhabit- ll working in their fields, fully armed with and shields. A large meeting of the people was d and it was decided not to agree to the terms sed by the British as punishment for the kil- led eating of seven men. On the Expiration of ces grace, the force marched into the town, which cleared after considerable opposition. Town ter attacks were beaten off, the leading man being at eight paces.

ring the fighting, in which the pagans lost 40 d and 20 wounded, a native sergeant who was arge of one of the sections displayed conspicu- allantry. As a result of these operations the le became quite-friendly, and it is not anticipat- at they will give further trouble.

e cause of almost all the inter tribal fighting e women, and the very common practice of ng wives without payment. There exists among ain of the tribes a custom of a regular exchange ives, which leads to many complications. At same time, the married women are perfectly ral, and adultery is unknown.

he religious beliefs of these pagans are interest- . They believe in the transmigration of souls, a n being in their view reborn by the same mother er death. An evil man's soul becomes a witch, ose fate is death by burning. In some cases the ople worship a deity who, at the religious cele- ations, is represented as armed with a long horn, hich he blows at intervals. Sometimes this deity fully clothed, on other occasion he is absolutely aked. One of the pagan deities kills all women who sees him.

At a place called Bashima was seen an iron spear placed in the ground at a spot held in great reverence, and worshipped by the people at night. In many of the houses were found wooden idols, which are not objects of worship in themselves, but are as a rule images of departed pagans.

The patrol had great difficulty in obtaining guides, owing to rumours of previous guides having been eaten.

Among the people there exists a curious custom of employing heralds, who, even in the time of warfare, are allowed to pass with safety from one belligerent village to another.

As a result of the patrol the pagan region in question will be effectively administered.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 27.

The weather has been dry everywhere except in the South of the Peninsula, whence considerable increase in the rainfall is reported. Madras and Pamban had one and a half inches; Tinnevelly, one; Coimbatore and Ootacamund, three-quarters; and Cuddalore, Negapatam and Madura half.

Forecast shows local rain in the South of the Peninsula.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 28.

There has been local rain in the South of the Peninsula. Pamban had two inches, Kodaikanal one, Trichinopoly, Cuddalore and Ootacamund, three-quarters.

Forecast: No important change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 27th November, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Multan but normal or in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is higher than usual in the south-west and central Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind but normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in slight excess in Sind; the minimum is also higher than usual at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect in west Central India and generally equal to the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies continue lightly clouded in the south and clear in the north Konkan. The air is damper in the southern districts. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in south Hyderabad and at Belgaum but clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal at Hyderabad but in defect at the other stations. Temperature is normal

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen to the south of Latitude 12° N. Madras also records a fall of 1'29". Skies are generally moderately to heavily clouded in the south of the Peninsula. The disturbed conditions of weather in the south of the Bay persist.

Local rain is probable in the south of the Peninsula.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B V. A.

Bombay, 29th November.

703 COMPANY PARADE.

Parade for the week.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

Saturday the 4th proximo one inch Aiming Rifle Practice at Middle Ground Fort.

Parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p. m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

704 INSTRUCTION FOR OFFICERS.

Tuesday the 30th inst.—Instruction Parade for Officers at 7 a. m. at the old Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder.

705 PARADE.

E. E. Company.

Tuesday the 30th inst at 6.30 p.m. Parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for Defence Light Manning.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt, B. A.,
Adjt, B. V. A.

BY THE WAY.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH LEGISLATION.

It is a curious coincidence that the French Chamber should have discussed the new Electoral Reform Bill at the very same time as our House of Lords were rejecting the London Elections Bill. The French Bill, which the Chamber approved of in theory, but later formally rejected at the orders of M. Briand, is an extremely wide one. The "scrutin de liste" is to be substituted for the "scrutin d'arrondissement"; the present system of constituencies, as we know it in this country, is to be replaced by proportional representation. This is a very grave step for a country, the size of France to take, although there are men of all political creeds who would urge proportional representation for this country. But a single and homogeneous electoral plan for a whole nation is a very different thing from the legislation in patches which the Cabinet would have foisted upon us in the shape of the London Elections Bill. There is no one who cares to oppose electoral reform when it is really needed. The Lords, however, in rejecting this Bill, have acted on the solid principle that no so-called reform should be brought in piecemeal to suit the purely partisan intentions of promotors.

GREEN CHARTREUSE.

The Carthusian monks appear doomed to be wanderers. After an unpleasantly secular French Government had driven them out of their ancient home in the Midi, they sought refuge at Taragona, in Spain. But now a new difficulty has set in. The good Brothers find that the herbs which are essential to the distilling of the famous liqueur will not grow so well on the arid Spanish soil as in the fertile South of France. Moreover, even Spain has been showing the cloven hoof of anti-clericalism—and latterly in a particularly violent from. The monks have nothing for it but to strike their tents and wander further afield. It is suggested that Hungary is their destination. It is a country not yet disaffected and anti-Catholic; it is hoped it may prove suitable for growing the rare and valuable herbs on the distilling of which the living of the brothers largely depends. The Abbot is said to be negotiating for the purchase of a convent near Budapest. It is not of much moment to us exactly where the Carthusians make their home, so long as their product, the glorious green and yellow after-dinner triumph, will still be manufactured in its pristine delicacy.

MEDICUS GLORIOUS.

Servian doctors feel no compunction now on the score of self-advertisement, and, having taken the plunge, they are in their element, as the following extract from a paper show: "On Monday the prosperous corn merchant, M. David Farkies, will celebrate his ninety-third birthday. Congratulations will be received and acknowledged by his house physician for the last quarter of a century, Dr. Hamovics." The unparalleled prolonger of life should go one step further and set up his board in M. Farkies' garden. By the side of "Electric lighting by Shortcircuit and Sons," "Decorations by Puce and Plum," we might read "Green old age ensured by Dr. Hamovics." one presume that when the doctor receives the congratulations of his friends in the front parlour, not his own, of course, but M. Farkies', that prosperous corn merchant, whose name suggests that he could emulate Father William's agility in turning a somersault through the door, will be stood on a chair for the glorification of his medical attendant.

DR. DALLINGER'S WORK.

Dr. Dallinger, who has just died at Lee, in Kent, suffered no doubt in health from untiring application to his investigation of the lowest form of life in the pursuit of a great idea. His greatest service to his fellow men was the good work he did in helping to overthrow that monstrous idol, spontaneous generation. With Tyndall and Huxley, he proved that life cannot spring from dead matter, that man cannot do everything; he can make use of energy, transmute it from one form into another, but cannot create it. Flushed with his long string of scientific discoveries, man in mid-Victorian times fancied that nothing was too difficult for him. He could build up indigo out of chemical elements, could he not build up life itself? The attempt only proved his weakness. Tyndall dealt the theory some sledge-hammer blows; Dr. Dallinger backed him up in establishing the counter doctrine of "Biogenesis," or life only from life. Such were their onslaughts that Dr. Virchow, the great German, declared that spontaneous generation was "utterly discredited," and Huxley followed by announcing that "biogenesis is victorious along the whole line."

ORCHIDACEOUS NAMES.

In Mr. Carton's new play there is a dramatist who gains the whole world by the loss of his own soul. Though he can write greatly, he prefers to write popularly. His name is Lorrimer Sabiston. We wonder why Mr. Carton chose such a name. Not for worlds would we say it is anywise more curious than that of hundreds to be found actually borne in the working world. But the conspicuous people are not often saddled with ponderous or pompous nomenclature. Especially is this the case with literature and the drama. Our playwriters are plain Arthurs and Georges, Jameses and Roberts, Williams and Alfreds. We can recall only one of them whose name might be that of a hero of romance, and even his is not nearly so suggestive of the penny novelette as Lorrimer Sabiston. Nor can we avoid the conviction that a Lorrimer Sabiston, if found in connection with the stage, would be not a clever dramatist but an agile young gentleman doing his best in the male portion of the musical comedy chorus. How writers must rack their brains to get these high-sounding names!

HOW TO GET ON IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Sir Robert Anderson, K.C.B., in his recollections in "Blackwood's Magazine," gives some amusing peeps behind the scenes at the Home Office at the time he was employed there. He says, one of the senior clerks with whom I struck up a friendship, remonstrated with me for my activity and zeal. On his first joining the department, as he told me, the then chief clerk impressed on him that the way to get on in the Civil Service was to do as little as possible, and to do it as quietly as possible. And he himself prospered by acting on that excellent advice. Whether Sir Robert accepted the advice tendered he does not say.

"HABITUAL IDLERS."

But Sir Robert goes on to point out that "not a few of the clerks were habitual idlers":—"The office hours were from eleven to five. It was a nominal eleven and a punctual five, and much of the intervening time was devoted to luncheon, gossip, and the newspapers. Matters of public interest also claimed attention, such as, for instance, the future of public men who happened to be then coming into notice. . . . And, as a relief from such grave questions, bets were made as to whether more vehicles would pass up the street or down the street within a specified time, or as to the colour of the horses. We have heard that matters of this kind still occasionally engage the attention of Civil Service clerks, but that must be an invention.

"CREEPER'S" GAME.

On Sir Robert Anderson's arrival one morning at the office he found a note from Sir James Fergusson's private secretary—his intimates called him "Creeper"—announcing that at three o'clock precisely an old hat lately the property of the Chief Clerk, would be kicked off from the end of the corridor, and requesting the favour of Sir Robert's presence. When Big Ben struck three Sir Robert heard "Creeper's" cheery voice ring out, "All on side: Play." They all turned out, and the game began. On emerging from an unusually hot "scrimmage," Sir Robert became conscious of the presence of a stranger at his side, a timid little Frenchman, who meekly inquired, "Is dis de office for de naturalisation?" Sir Robert adds, "It was!"

"MAKING HAY."

"Making hay" in a man's room at the Home Office was one of the stock amusements in Sir Robert's time. On coming back from luncheon one day he found every movable article of every kind which his room contained piled up on his table, and Lord Granville's private secretary—Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Meade—standing in the middle of the floor surveying the pyramid. He had called on some important Foreign Office business. This was too much for Sir Robert. He told no tales, but he represented to the Chief that he found it very inconvenient to be upstairs, and a room on the main floor was again assigned to him. Sir Robert adds that the new Home Office, "from its main plan down to its smallest detail is, absolutely unsuited to the purpose for which it was intended."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BLACK MOUSSELINE OVER WHITE SATIN.

In Paris, writes a correspondent, the restaurant gown is in itself a special matter for consideration at this time of year. The dressmakers seem to be very busy with it just now. A toilette for a restaurant dinner is of filmy black mousseline de soie made up over white Liberty silk. This scheme of black over white, is one of the most becoming ever evolved, but for the past few years until as late as last season, it has been somewhat under a cloud, not a few people being of opinion that it adds a considerable number of years to the age of the wearer. The skirt of the gown in question which was made by one of the leading Paris authorities, is round and short, not quite reaching to the ground—a feature of the modern dress which is almost being carried to unnecessary lengths—while the mousseline was lightly gathered into the waist and formed the popular bebe corsage, with the addittion of fine embroidery in dark aluminium and pale blue. This was completed by a fascinating little coat in sky blue taffetas made in the plainest manner possible, and cut out at the neck to form a small "v" in front, while no collar or revers broke the smooth silhouette of the garment, which met over the bust in a large chou of black tulle. Below the waist it was cut away sharply to the sides, the sleeves being of elbow length, while round the open neck and at the edge of the sleeves ran a light band of sequin embroidery. This was a typical little restaurant manteau of the fancy description, the whole of the tiny coat being embroidered with rather large sprays of roses, which looked as though they had been strewn rather thickly over the surface, and were worked out in silk ton sur ton and aluminium thread.

PALESCENT CHARMEUSE AND AMETHYST BRODERIE.

For the evening frocks opalescent charmeuse ideally soft and supple is chosen in many instances. A clever scheme of colour seen at a premiere was designed in this material, and was very long and plain, with a tunic of the finest pale pink tulle decorated down the open edges on the left side and round the hem with a wonderful broderie in gold and amethyst. A band of the same crossed the bust of the corsage, which was designed of softly draped pale pink and mauve tulle and edged the short plain sleeves, while the square of the decolletage was outlined in the same manner.

VOGUE FOR MANY RINGS.

In Paris gloves are scarcely worn at all at the theatre this season. Women have returned to the fashion of wearing innumerable rings and make a point of keeping the hand bare to show them, an expedient which is quite a possible one to the Parisien elegante whose hands more often than not are her most beautiful feature, and who keeps them as white as milk and exquisitely manicured. Coloured stones are high in repute just now, but diamonds and pearls are in no more danger of losing their sovereignty than they have ever been before.

AMERICAN DIVORCES.

New Legislation

IT is authoritatively announced that "three-minute divorce cases" and "silent divorce cases" will shortly disappear, not only as regards the great State of New York, but as regards other progressive States on this side of the Atlantic. "Three-minutes cases," are those matrimonial suits, rushed through the court with lightning velocity and secret divorces are those in which, by the express order of the judge, the papers in the case are "sealed," and consequently no reports, not even the names, appear in the public Press.

These cases have apparently scandalised the American public and the Legislature, and, as regards New York State, legislation is promised which will possibly destroy the alarming facilities now afforded to rich Americans to secure divorces swiftly and secretly. In theory, ordinary people, as well as great people, can secure easy divorces here, but the fact remains—and it is the core of the whole question—apparently no person of ordinary means or obscure station has ever been granted a three-minute divorce in New York.

Lightning divorces and secret divorces, according to the legal journals printed here, cause an appalling amount of collusion in the United States. A married couple, for example, with a few hundred pounds to spare, mutually agree that they have had just about as much of each other's society as either can tolerate, and with a mutual desire each one is seeking a new partner in fresh fields. They approach what is called a divorce lawyer, who in turn consults one of those questionable agencies which exist "to secure reliable evidence quickly and privately," and proceedings follow before the official referee with doors closed. Not even the name of the co-respondent need be given. It is enough, for instance, for a private inquiry agent to establish the fact that a man with a woman unknown, who might even be his sister or grandmother, registered at some hotel as Mr. and Mrs. So-and-so. Divorce mills hear this "reliable evidence" and promptly grind out their decree.

It is now declared that all this sort of thing must cease, and that the practitioners of the fine art of making divorce easy must be struck off the rolls. It is hoped, according to the pious expressions of opinion which one reads in the leading New York papers recently, that this agitation for reform will extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that legislation will follow everywhere. And according to one of the leading journals lately, from which I quote:

There is scarcely a family in the so-called higher American class untouched by the evil of divorces, and some by two or three divorces in a single family. At the rate at which society, aided by the Courts, is sweeping down the barriers that hinder self-indulgence marriage will speedily become an incident and not a sacrament. Polygamy, under short sub-divisions of time will become the custom, if not the law, of the land. It is neither illogical nor improbable along the present lines to forecast the time when these men and women will ask each other, who is to be your wife for next season? Or, is your last season's husband to be with you for another year?

It is idle to deny that public indignation has been aroused at last; but weather legislation will speedily follow is questionable.

Nobody wants three-minute divorces, but according to judicial authorities whom I have consulted here, there is almost as much to be said in favour of suppressing the reports of divorce cases altogether except for the names, as in favour of publishing them. A few years ago the English system of hearing cases with open doors prevailed here but so many people were scandalised by the reports published and the fears of endangering the morals of young people were so great, that secret hearings are now the rule.

THE Bengal Police on Friday searched a shorthand typewriting school at 58, Harrison Road, in connection with the Haldhari dacoity, which is alleged to have been committed by students. The registers and other books were taken possession of.

THE two thousand miles of frontier along the Amur River, which the introduction of the Customs tariff into the Russian Far East necessitates some attempt to guard against contraband, is to be protected by isolated posts of mounted men patrolling the whole line.

THE Odessa Jews are in trouble again, for which the Rabbinical Council will probably be made to answer. It has been discovered that the Jewish Cemetery Committee has been engaged for years in exhuming long buried corpses and burning them with a view to "clearing the ground," which is then sold to new applicants for grave space!

A WELL-KNOWN publishing house has offered Commander Peary 5s. a word for the book which he is now engaged in writing on his expedition to the North Pole. The offer was definitely accepted, and the price constitutes a record. It is 10d. a word more than that paid for Mr. Roosevelt's story of his African adventures.

The Restorer of Lost Health.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.
"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

Sir William Bull, M.P.
"I have much pleasure in stating that I consider your preparation, Sanatogen, is of decided value. It performs that which it promises to do, and I have recommended it to several friends."

"If I could only get well and strong again!"

How often are those words uttered by men and women who, though up and about, are, nevertheless, ill, with racked nerves, failing strength, and depleted vitality!

To them, as to those who are ill in bed, this announcement is a message of hope of the certain conquering of their physical and nervous disabilities through the medium of Sanatogen, the supreme revitaliser of body, brain, and nerves.

More than ten thousand doctors attest the truth of this statement, and have written enthusiastic letters relating the marvellous results obtained in the cases in which they have prescribed it.

Sanatogen's reputation has its foundation firmly fixed in that unshakeable bed-rock—the justified experience of the medical profession; and that after the most searching and exhaustive tests.

Sir Frederick Milner, Bart.
"Sanatogen seems both to nourish me and give me strength."

Lord Edward Spencer Churchill.
"I have derived benefit from taking Sanatogen."

The Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. Aubrey-Fletcher, Bart., C.B., M.P.
"I have used Sanatogen for some time and appreciate its qualities."

Brain, Body & Nerves Revitalised.

Mr. Shirley Tremearne
—Editor of "Capital," Calcutta:
"I had a sharp attack of fever last October which brought me to a state of great weakness. During the whole period my diet was almost entirely soda, milk and Sanatogen. I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, which I took for some time, and which not only kept me up during the attack, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack. I can strongly recommend this preparation to anyone whose system has run down. It possesses all the qualities as a nerve tonic and builder up of the bodily system that are claimed for it."

Dr. C. R. Naylor,
Bangalore, South India:
"When milk diluted to any degree cannot be digested, Sanatogen will be greedily assimilated. I have no hesitation in stating that by the discovery of Sanatogen you have added a most powerful weapon to those already in the possession of every physician."

Among the disordered conditions in which Sanatogen is pre-eminently beneficial are nervous debility and breakdown, weakened and disordered nerves, loss of memory, disordered digestion and dyspepsia, dysentery, malaria and anaemia, with its inevitable languor, palpitation and shortness of breath, loss of vitality, and the loss of weight and strength which are the inevitable consequences of wasting diseases like Consumption.

Sanatogen's constituents are known to every doctor. They are milk proteid and glycero-phosphate of Sodium, chemically combined to form a new compound which exercises the most potent and profound influence over the Nerves, Brain, and Body. For this reason it acts like a charm in the above-named conditions, its beneficial effects being invariably felt in a very short time.

As a general tonic Sanatogen is unequalled, and it is the supreme restorative in convalescence from all acute diseases, such as enteric fever, dysentery, and malaria. It is easily digested, rapidly assimilated and absorbed, and is the greatest known builder of physical strength and re-creator of lost nervous energy.

It gives new hope to the nervous sufferer. With its use, morbid thoughts and feelings rapidly give place to healthy ideas and normal sensations.

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars. Write to-day for free descriptive pamphlet, entitled, "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates," to the Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Sassoon House, Bombay.

Dr. H. H. W. Hart,
Hapur, United Provinces, India:
"I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of malaria, enteric fever, dysentery, and other exhausting diseases. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen."

Dr. R. F. Bowers,
Bhaptiahi, N. Bhagulpore, India:
"I was able to try Sanatogen in a patient who had passed through the acute stage of Asiatic cholera (in a severe form) but was utterly prostrate. That woman, I consider, owes her life to Sanatogen."

Mr. W. L. Courtney, M.A., LL.D.
—The famous Critic and Dramatist:
"I have always been assured that Sanatogen is an ideal food for brain-workers, and I gladly add my own testimony to its value in this respect."

SANATOGEN

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B P. As. 4
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

The Most Sustaining Tonic.

The extremes of a tropical climate are a heavy strain on the average human system, often reducing strength to that low ebb which openly invites disease. To keep up strength, nourishment is essential. Common-sense points to "Wincarnis" as the most sustaining of nutritives: its power of fortifying the system against loss of physical and mental stamina being attested by over 8,000 doctors.

Coleman's Wincarnis restores strength and energy rapidly and steadies the nerves. Being exceptionally agreeable it appeals at once to the delicate palate, and for those who are weak and ailing it is the grandest tonic that can be obtained.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, Eng. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

INVALUABLE
For the COMPLEXION In HOT CLIMATES
BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola
THE SKIN & COMPLEXION
It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION.
Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE.
Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.
It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS.
Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET.
Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.
M. BEETHAM & SON. CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

BENGER'S

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be procured so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists &c., everywhere.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 26TH NOV. 09.] [BOMBAY, 27TH NOV. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	82 9/16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	99	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/2	1/4	
3½ do. Govt Securities...	63 1/2		1-16
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/8	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/2	1/16	
Silver in New York	50 3/4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·20	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin...	20·46 1/2	1/16	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 5/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5	Since 21st Oct.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1/2	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 5/8	un	chgd
do 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4 3/8	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	4 3/8	un	chgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)...............	77/9	un	chgd

*Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 31-32d.—unchgd.

Bills on Madras, Rs. 40,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 70,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	60,000
Gold to "	£	1,80,000
Silver to Calcutta	£	30,000
Gold to "	£	70,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL:

Spots	Dull.
Futures	Firm.
East Indian ... ... "	Quiet
Manchester	Steady
Total Sales	4,000 a
Imports	...22,000
Mid-Americans	... 7·62+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	12 1/16+1/16

a (called 1,000.)

Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
7·47	7·48	7·51	7·53	
+10	+11	+11	+11	
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May**	**May-June**	**June-July**	**July-Aug**
7·56	7·58	7·60	7·59	7·57
+11	+11	+11	+11	+11

NEW YORK:—

3 days.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	72,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	124,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	2,000 "
Do to Continent	10,000 "

Spot Cotton—14·75 + 15

Futures—Month of Dec. 14·35+12 }
Do. do. March 14·85+18 }
Advanced on favorable cables and on bull support and short covering. Forecast of crop 11,100,000.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—14 1/4 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec. 14·47+21.
Do. do. Mar. 14·98+21.
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

Cotton Stock in London	6,920 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	215,000 "
Do. Exports to Great Britain	58,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent	115,000 "
Do. do. to Japan	5,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	900,000 "
Do. do. at Interior Ports	683,000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly—Liverpool—C. I. F. Sellers ... ... d. 6 7/32
Months—November-December.
Fair Coconada C. I. F. London... d. 5 8-32
Coconada Ginned—C. I. F.—London ... ... d. 5 13-32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C.I.F.—41—Nov.-Dec.—New Castle—Done.
Red Karachi—Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—37—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 44 1/2 Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore—41— Nov.-Dec. —Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed:—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship—58—Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 48—Dec.-Jan.—Dunkirk—Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)—8 3-8 unchgd.

SUGAR:—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 15s. 7 1/2d.
Months of Shipment—May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber—8/2.—Sellers

WOOL AUCTION.

The Liverpool wool auction closed to-day. Fair demand—firm.

Number of Bales offered	28,000
Vicanere first white highest..................	12d.
lowest............	10d.
ordinary higest............	9 1/2d.
lowest............	8 1/2d.
Candahar first white highest	10 1/4d.
lowest	9 1/2d.
Ordinary highest	9d.
lowest	7d.
Bicanere white highest......................	8d.
lowest	6d.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [27TH NOV. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
Boxes Sovs...	1,33,500	Port Said	National Bank
1 Box Sovs	2,700	Alexandria	J H E Obadiah
Gold Coins ...	2,081		
1 Box Sovs	2,400	Suez	G Radhakisondass
3 Boxes Sovs......	24,330	Aden	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	23,942		
Rupees	500		
Bundles Rs ...	5,000	Mahomerah	B & P S N Co
1 Bundle Rs ...	1,500	C Mandvie	M Mackenzie & Co

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th November, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	19	19,810
B. B. & C. I. Railway	41	51,624

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 5 per cent. from 21st Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. " 13th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. " 25th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. " 18th Nov.

Money:—

Borrowers for two months fixed at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—

To-day being mail day there has not been much fresh business offering. Most Banks quote 1s. 4 3-32d. for T. T, but 1s. 4 1-8d. is still available. Credits are scarce and any offered can easily be placed at 1s. 4 11-32d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do 6 months' sight	...1s. 4 15-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	171 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	139 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	137 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	169 3/4

Government Paper:—

The market to-day opened steady at 92 7-8 for cash and settlement. Very little business was done and at the close quotations are unchanged. The second settlement is quoted as 93 1-16. Calcutta rates are advised as 92 15-16 cash and 93 1-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs.	92·14
1st Settlement	"	92·14
2nd Settlement	"	93·1

Bullion:—

Bar silver in London is 1-16 up for forward delivery at 23 1-2, the ready rate being unchanged at 23 3-8. Locally the market has been steady to firm at the undermentioned quotations. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	58	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	58	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	58	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The market opened steadier with prices quoted higher all round. During the day there was little doing as exporters were not inclined to follow the advance and prices had an easier tendency, but after the opener the market again became steady and rates close as under. For Bengals there has been some enquiry in the bazaar, and sellers are by no means keen.

For ready cotton the enquiry at Colaba was limited and only a small business is reported.

QUOTATIONS:—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...300-1	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...280	" "
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	...261	Jan. 1910.
Fine M.G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon	250	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	...246	" "
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	...246	" "
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	...240	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...229	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...238	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...236-7	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...239-10	Dec. 1909.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	...215	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns —	...271	April-May "
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...231	" "

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	64,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
7·50	7·51	7·54	7·56	
+03	+03	+03	+03	
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**	**June.-July.**	**July.-Aug**
7·60	7·62	7·64	7·63	7·61
+04	+04	+04	+04	+04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—

The market is quiet but steady and we quote:—

Ready	Rs.	8	12	0	B.T.
April-May	"	8	14	0	R.T.

RAPESEED:—

There is little doing in this market.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	6	10	0	B.T.
Ready Yellow " ...	"	7	1	0	
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7	4	0	
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	"	7	4	0	R.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	42	8	0
Mimbara	"	44	0	0
Black Kotri	"	38	8	0
Red Khandwa	"	41	0	0

Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed:—

Ready	Rs.	9	7	0

Tone—Firm.

Castorseed:—

Ready ... ... —	Rs.	34	8	0
Apl.-May	"	6	10	6

Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed:—

Ready	Rs.	23	0	0

Tone—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS:—

Jan.-Feb.	Rs.	38	0	0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed:—

December	Rs.	6	4	0	R. T.

Tone.—Firm.

WHEAT:—

The market is steady with a moderate business passing.

We quote:—

White Delhi, April-May...	Rs.	5	7	0	R.T.
White Karachi, Dec.......	Rs.	6	0	0	

YARNS.

The market continues steady with a moderate business doing.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	11,242 bales.
Wheat	1,616 cwts.
Linseed	2,573 "
Rapeseed	1,080 "
Gingellyseed	24,328 "
Poppyseed...	40 "
Groundnuts	2,022 "
Castorseed	2,964 "
Rice	1,612 "
Myrabollams	1,224 "
Cottonseed	29,327 "
Mowraseed	2,476 "
Gram	3,044 "
Joowar	96 "
Maize — ... —	3,048 "

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...............	82 5/8	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	99	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 1/2	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	23 7/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/2	un	chgd
Do. in New York	50 7/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·47	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 5/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5 o/o	since	21st ultimo.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	3 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills.............	4 5/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 5/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4 1/8		[illegible]
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	4 3/8	un	chgd
Bar Gold (per oz)	77/9	un	chgd

* Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate), 1s. 3 31-32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	...Limited Demand, Steady.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	4,000 bales a
Imports	64,000 "
Mid-Americans	7·68+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	12 3-16+1/8

a 1,000 called.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
7·47	7·47	7·51	7·54	
unchgd.	—01	unchgd	+01	
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June**	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
7·57	7·59	7·61	7·59	7·58
+01	+01	+01	unchgd	+01

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...41,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	...25,000 "
Do. to Continent	...11,000 "

Spot Cotton—14·75—unchgd.

Futures—Month of Dec. 14·38+03 }
Do. do. Mar. 14·82—03 }
Advanced early on receipts running below expectations & declined later on Commission houses liquidating.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—14 1/4 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec. 14·52+05
Do. do. Mar. 15·01+03
Closing Tone of Spots—Steady.

	Bales.
Cotton Total Visible Supply	4,200,000
Cotton Total Visible Supply East Indian	97,000
" Quantity in Sight	5,590,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	34,000 Bales
"	Sold on Speculation	7,000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	70,000 "
"	Actual Exports	4,000 "
"	Week's Imports	60,000 "
"	Stock	810,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	200 "
"	Sold on Speculation	nil.
"	Sold for Exportation	nil.
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,000 "
"	Actual Exports	100 "
"	Week's Imports	1,000 "
"	Stocks	2,000 "
Afloat	American	350,000 "
"	Indian	7,000 "

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi—41—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 62lbs.—36 7/8—Jan-Feb.—Sellers.—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—38 1/4—Dec.-Jan.—Sellers—Firm.

SEEDS.

Linseed Argentine La Plata—48 1/4—Dec.-Jan.—Dunkirk—Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 3-8 unchgd

Rubber:—

Para Rubber, 8s. 1 1-2d.—Value.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—16 tons oil cakes, The New Mofussil Co; 145 casks skins, Nizamoodin and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 150 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 800 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 24 bales wool, M Jetha; 47 bales wool, R Rampratap; 17 bales wool, The Bomay Company.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—70 cwts chutney, F Nowrojee; 90 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 25 cwts aloes and 62 1-2 cwts fishmaws, K N Miani and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—50 cwts aloes, K N Miani and Co.
Massilia s—2,000 cwts casterseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Siam s—600 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 495 cwts mowraseed, J Fachiri; 7,002, cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 cwts gum, G Sojpal.
Roselyn s—2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
City of York s—2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Persia s—137 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Haig Hall s—37 casks skins, H M Halim.

FOR HULL.

Moorfield s—7,990 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros.
Lindenhall s—975 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 701 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 187 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee.
King Howell s—3,065 cwts cotton, E Oomersey.

FOR ANTWERP.

King Howell s—200 cwts gum, T Canji; 330 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.
Ohyebassia s—2,337 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 200 cwts horns and 15 cwts deer horns, E Mahomed; 55 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR LEITH.

Meridian s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lydford s—5 pots geranum oil N Futehall and Co.
Ellerslie s—100 cwts kang and 100 cwts kurdeeseed Buner and Krause.
Pagenturm s—105 cwts gum, R Danji and Co; 90 cwts bone sineves, Crofs Medy and Co; 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 16 cwts guts, A Meyer.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—952 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 19 cwts guts, A Meyer.
Meravia s—750 cwts teelseed, 790 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Germania s—6 000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 165 cwts mother of pearl shell M Jafferbhoy; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, J Facheri.

FOR VENICE.

Moravia s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Germania s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR VARNA.

Koerber s—15 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Treneglas s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 8,625 cwts castorseed, S Mamraj.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—5 cases medical roots R Jewandas and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—2,000 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 700 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Glendhu s—531 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 2,900 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons; 400 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 1,000 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—100 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Delhi s—150 bales cotton, H M Madraswalla and Co.
Glendhu s—500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons; 400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
Easily Cure THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value.
Sold in bottles everywhere.

HEADACHE

When You Have a Headache Don't Tie Your Head Up with a Wet Towel but take two of
Trezo Tablets
In less than twenty minutes you will have relief. Permanent relief, too, because Trezo Tablets go at the seat of the trouble and correct headaches in a natural way.
Trezo Tablets do not contain any poisonous or narcotic drugs. They do not contain Antifibrin, Antipyrin, Chloral, Morphine, and they may be given in all cases. We know they may be given where Headache Powders, Pills or Wafers would cause trouble instead of working a cure.
Trezo Tablets are equally useful in Neuralgia, Hemicrania, and nerve pains. Of all Chemists at 12 annas per bottle. Refuse substitutes.

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COD LIVER OIL.
If you are run down try Waterbury's Metabolized Cod Liver Oil Compound. It contains pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil (rendered odorless and digestive by special process), Malt Extract Hypophosphites, Glycerine, Creosote and Guaiacol. It is very palatable and easy of digestion. Good for children and invalids. Accept Waterbury's only. Of all Chemists.
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Obtainable from all Chemists throughout India and Burma.
Beware of Imitations.
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.
A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—
HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.
BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES,—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.
FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.
SPERMATORHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.
DIABETES—Insipid and Melibes—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.
ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.
ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or flesh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.
PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.
Price as follows:—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs 13-8.
For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-.
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c, Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 6-.
ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10.
ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, month diseases, are all very successfully treated, Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or water for 15 days, Rs. 4-8 5-8.
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CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8 5-8.
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Make No Impression on Torturi
Skin Disease — All Treatmen
Failed for Nineteen Yrs.
THEN CUTICURA CURED SWIFTLY AND EASILY
"I contracted my disease at school in London, England, when I was fourteen years old — I am now thirty-three. My father put me under the care of our family physician who diagnosed my disease as itch. But after several months' treatment without receiving any benefit, I was advised to go to a hospital. I attended the —— Hospital, London, and on two other occasions, without any getting any benefit, they treated me for eczema. My next attempt was trying different ointments from stores and druggists. Then I tried patent medicines, including —— and ——.
"I passed examinations for government situations but was finally rejected at the medical examinations. After three attempts to enter the British army I succeeded at last but was discharged on account of eczema. The disease was confined to my arms and legs, my face being actually raw at times. I came to America thirteen years ago, but my face became worse, if possible. When in New York City I was advised to go to —— Hospital, whence I was sent to the —— Hospital in Brooklyn. I was put under the care of Professor —— but this also added to the number of unsuccessful attempts. I returned home to England and the —— Hospital, Liverpool, —— Hospital, London, also the famed London —— Hospital, but without getting cured. I came back to America five years ago. I had overlooked the Cuticura Remedies dozens times, but three months ago I decided to give Cuticura a trial and I can safely say I am cured of one of the most torturing skin diseases a man ever had. Richard Curley, New Canaan, Conn., U. S. A., Jan. 10, 1909."
"I am familiar with Mr. Curley's case and his cure and believe the statement to be true. John F. B. New Canaan, Conn."
NOTE.—All the names in blank are given in full in Mr. Curley's letter.
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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

GREEN HYDRA BECOMES WHITE.

A remarkable case of the mingling of animal and vegetable life is furnished by the common green hydra of the ponds. Its green colour has been found to be due to the presence of a one-celled green algæ. By suitable means these green cells can be got rid of without injury to the hydra, which then becomes white. In normal conditions the green cells migrate from the parent to the bud or egg. An interesting experiment carried out by Hadzi, however, shows that if the eggs are laid in the dark white polyps are developed. The green algæ do not migrate when there is no light stimulus.

HANDICAPPED TOADS.

The general conception of the struggle for existence is that the slightest inferiority structure or powers is sufficient to disquality the individual for survival. From time to time, however, facts are brought forward tending to qualify this conception. An interesting example is given by Mr. W. E. Kellicott in "Science" as the result of his study of an American species of toad. Out of 434 individuals examined by him 22 showed injuries, such as crushed feet, broken shank, or broken shoulder-girdle. In spite of these injuries, it did not appear that they had been very seriously handicapped in the struggle for life, for their average weight was 38 1-2gr., while that of the entire colony was 44.3-4gr. In addition to this, sixteen showed abnormalities, some of which would appear to be serious disadvantages in the struggle for life. On the whole it is stated that the conditions of life were not rigorous for this the group of animals. Food was abundant, natural enemies not numerous, means of concealment and protection ready.

"TERRIFYING ATTITUDE" OF A MOTH.

It is generally believed that many animals, especially insects, assume what is called a "terrifying attitude" by means of which they escape their natural enemies. In the Zoological "Jahrbuch" Mr. Arnold Japha describes the "terrifying attitude" of the Eyed-Hawk-moth. During the day this insect sits with folded wings on the willow, or other tree. The eye spot and the rose-red part of the wings are hidden, and the moth looks like a group of dried willow leaves. This is its protective attitude, by which it wishes to escape observation. But if disturbed it immediately assumes the "terrifying attitude." The eye spot and red are displayed. thorax arched, abdomen curved up. This is accompanied by a protruding and retracting of the front of the body.

DOES IT FRIGHTEN ITS ENEMIES?

The movement lasts some few seconds, or half a minute. This is thought to frighten the moth's enemies. The eye spot may suggest the eye of some much larger animal, while the energetic motion may give the impression that the enemy itself is about to be seized and devoured. But does the moth's "terrifying attitude" really frighten its enemies, and allow it to escape? Standfuss tried some experiments with a view to settling this point. He gave specimens of the moth to nightingale, red-breast, blackcap, and other birds. Four out of five were obviously *frightened* when the moth assumed the the "terrifying attitude," and left it alone after one trial.

RADIUM AND EARTH HISTORY.

In the early days of radium, Professor Joly suggested that its presence in the earth might retard its rate of cooling, and thus permit a longer time for earth history than Lord Kelvin was prepared to allow. And when it become possible to measure the actual amount of radium in the earth's crust and to determine accurately its heating powers, the means were at hand to calculate the exact value of its effect in keeping the earth warm. And the remarkable result was arrived at that not only is the radium in the earth sufficient to prolong indefinitely its cooling, but that it ought to be actually raising its temperature!

IS THERE LESS RADIUM BELOW?

To escape the difficulty suggested by this result it is thought by some that the radium content of the mass of the earth must be less than that of the rocky crust which has been determined by observation. But there seems to be no "a priori" reason for supposing this, nor has any diminution of radium with depth been observed in the rocks which have been examined. And in his "Radioactivity and Geology," Professor Joly suggests an interesting alternative. Let us suppose that the one-billioneth of its mass of radium, which has been determined as the proportion for the rocky crust, is continuous throughout the earth. This need not imply a never cooling earth, for, as Professor Joly points out, the deeper parts of the earth are thermally isolated for immense periods from the surface.

FUTURE REMELTING OF THE GLOBE.

Thus the interior parts of the earth may go on rising indefinitely in temperature without any evidence of the heat reaching the surface. If the requisite amount of radium is present they must be doing so now. This may go on indefinitely for untold ages until an enormous internal temperature is attained. But it cannot go on for ever. Some day the great internal heat reservoir must, as it were, burst its bonds. There will be a flow of heat outwards in all directions to the surface, and the earth will be reduced again to its original molten state.

ASTERISM OF METALS.

Certain minerals, exhibit the curious optical property known as asterism. That is to say, they show a starshaped figure when light is reflected from them or transmitted through them. This is seen, for example, in the star stone, a sort of sapphire, and in the star ruby. A note in "Knowledge" describes the asterism of mica. The photograph of a lamp flame taken through a plate of mica shows a six-rayed star, with six fainter radiations between. Outwardly star mica resembles the ordinary form, and shows the same phenomena under polarized light. When examined under the microscope, however, the star mica is found to contain fine needles of another mineral, and these are regularly arranged at angles of 120deg. To these needles the star seen by transmitted light is due. Star mica has been found in the State of New York, and at Burgess Hill, Ontario.

A CADMIUM SPECTRUM.

In order to produce a cadmium spectrum of sufficient intensity for polarimetric work, advantage is taken of the favourable properties of the silver-cadmium alloys, by Dr. T. Martin Lowry. On account of their isomorphism the two metals form an excellent series of alloys which are characterized by good mechanical properties and very high melting points. (An alloy with 60 per cent Cd. melts as high as 700 deg. C.) In striking contrast to the behavior of the pure metal, the alloy gives a steady arc which can be kept true to centre by rotating the electrodes in opposite directions. The spectrum shows the silver as well as the cadmium lines, but these are so far separated that even with a low resolving power the slit of a spectroscope can be opened to its full width without any overlapping of the brilliant "blocks" of light which take the place of the usual "lines."

AMERICAN RADEUM INSTITUTE.

Arrangements are being perfected in New York for the incorporation of the American Radium Institute, to be devoted to the treatment of cancer and similar diseases. The Institute will be conducted much on the same plan as similar ones in Paris and London. The work will be divided into various sections, such as chemical, physical, medical, and botanical, with an expert in charge, and it is believed that for experiments the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute will be available. Supplies of pitchblende for manufacture are to be drawn from Colorado and other Western localities, where the initial processes of extracting the radium will be conducted. It is announced that the Institute is not in any sense commercial and that several of the scientists who are interested in it are not only giving their services free, but are contributing from their own means to the fund which will be required to establish the plant.

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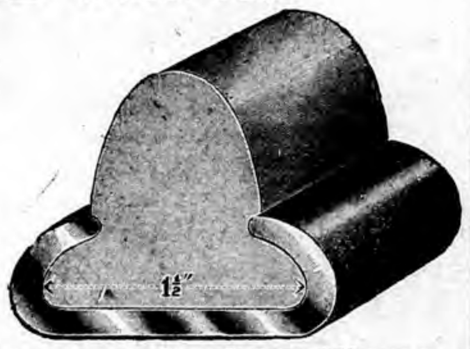
DUNLOP
LIMOUSINE TYRE,

With Extra strong Casing is now obtainable, should be specified by all owners of Cars fitted with Large and Heavy Bodies made in two sizes—120 m/m and 135 m/m Plain-grooved and studded

CARRIAGE TYRING.

We are manufacturers of all sections of tyring, suitable for Broughams, Buggies, Victorias, Rickshaws, etc., etc.

MATTING for Motor Cars Fluted, Pyramid, Fishbone and Diamond patterns.



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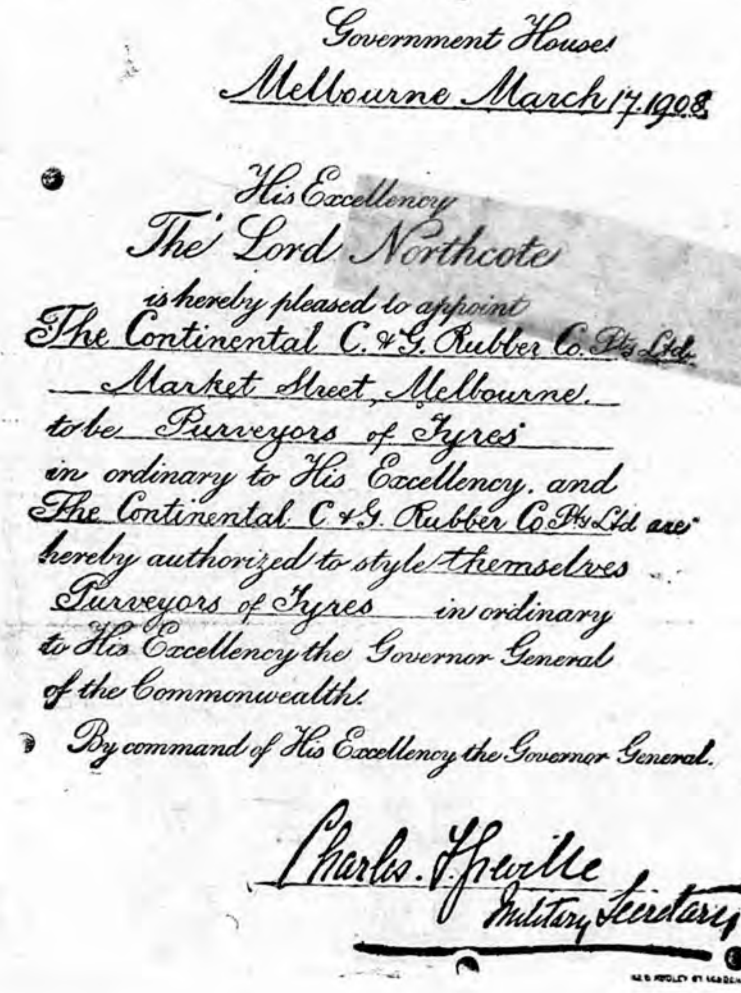

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By command of His Excellency the Governor General.

Charles. [illegible]
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WALTHAM AMERICAN RAILWAY LEVER WATCH.

PRICE:
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With written guarantee for 3 years.

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needs no introduction for its excellence of finish and reliability. Every part is interchangeable and specially constructed to stand rough and heavy usage. The plan of movement is a full plate lever with visible compensated climatic balance.

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is a very valuable feature which in India cannot be over-estimated. It is absolutely dust and damp-proof. To open watch it is necessary to unscrew the bezel and lift the movement out of the remainder of case which is in one piece to which movement is hinged. Double crystal glass, pure Nickel case.

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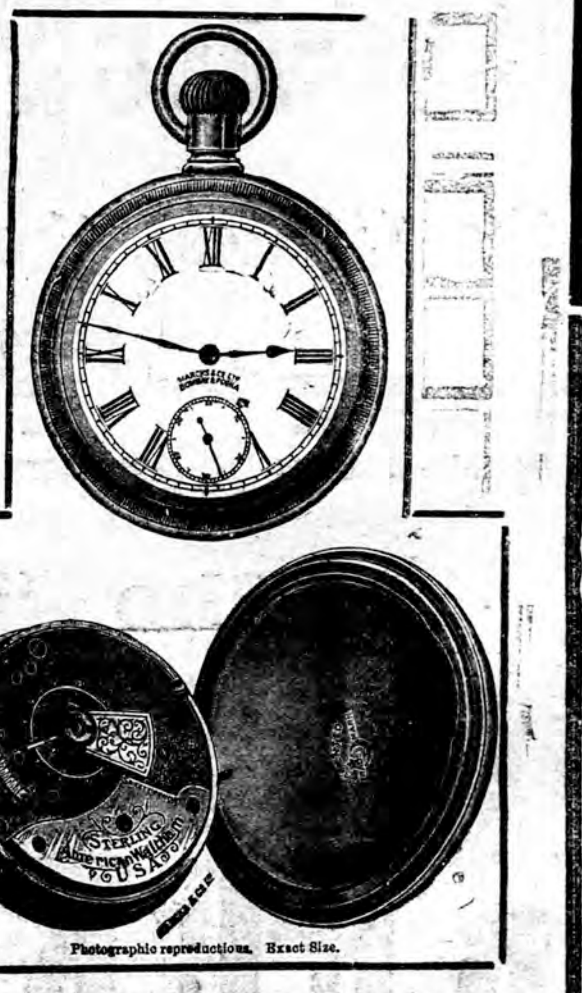
WON ITS WAY WITH RAILWAYS

on sheer timekeeping merit combined with the special feature of the case for protecting movement. In the first place a sample watch is asked for, then a dozen, but invariably with the ultimate result that it is purchased for the Guards and Timekeepers throughout the system. We sell this watch in hundreds and give you the price benefit which we consequently secure from the Manufacturers.



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DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
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All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciality.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.........	£1,200 000

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Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Klang (F. M. States.)
Kwala Lumpor (Do.)
Bangkok
Batavia
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Manilla
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

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Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director.

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High Class Dentrifice ... ...

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(Sd.) CHUNDRA MADHAV GHOSE.
Calcutta, 14th March, 1907.

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